The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,757—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-8 12-0		22-8 12-0
25-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0 13-8
28-0 15-0		28-0 15-0
31-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	31-0 18-0
33-0 20-0		33-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PENINSULAR	5593	1000	W. J Webber	1st Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4900	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,300	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	1 000	600	14th Nov.

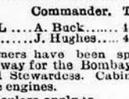
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	4th Nov.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	4th Dec.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,514	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 31st inst. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 20th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduced rates to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

Cocoa, by Epps, in 1 lb. tins	per tin	Re.	1 0
Do. by Van Houten	,,	,,	1 9
Do. Essence, Cadbury's	,,	,,	1 3
Cocoatina, Schweitzer's, small tins, ½"	each	,,	0 12
Do. do. large tins, 1"	,,	,,	1 8
Cocoa Nibs, in 1lb. tins	per tin	,,	1 8
Cocoa and Milk Paste	,,	,,	0 6
Chocolate and Milk Paste	,,	,,	0 7
Chocolate Menier de Sanic, large packets	each	,,	0 11
Do. do. Surfin, large	,,	,,	1 0
Do. do. Vanille, packets	,,	,,	1 4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

First Consignment just to hand, about 14lbs. each at Re. 1-6 per lb. by the Whole Cheese.

Also a few Cheeses, weighing only 4lbs. each, at Re. 1-6 per lb. by the Whole Cheese.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CEYLON TEA.

Of very Superior Quality.

Re. 1-8 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

THE BEE.

THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,

No. 22, Corner Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

			CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.
Fine Old ... ... MARSALA	Sicily	...	19	0
The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
Fine Old ... ... MADEIRA...direct from the Island		...	34	0
Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
Superior Old ... ... PORT	Portugal	...	35	0
This, our well-known Invalid Wine, is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
Fine Old ... ... PORT	Portugal	...	28	0
A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
Fine ... ... PORT	Portugal	...	20	0
A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
Fine Old ... ... CARLOWITZ ...	Hungary	...	24	0
This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
Fine ... ... CARLOWITZ ...	Hungary	...	19	0
Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other Well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While o'er my form in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door ;
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh distinctly I remember ; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door ?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in erapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld. ; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Lincoln Bloomsbury London.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR THE

CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF

MESSRS. JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements, producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO GOLD MEDALS.

THE ROYAL PORTUGUESE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD, 1883.

SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON, 1862. (In addition to the expression of the opinion of the Vice-Chairman of the Musical Judges that "their productions have fixed the attention of the jury by their excellent combination, the perfection of their mechanism and the most satisfactory quality of their tone.")

PARIS, 1867. Medal of Honour.

AMSTERDAM, 1869. Diploma for extraordinary Merit.

PARIS, 1870 and 1874. The Grand Gold Medal of Honour and the Honorary Membership and Diploma of Honour of the Académie Nationale de France.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Grand Diploma of Merit, and First Class Medal of Honour.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1877. The Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal.

PARIS, 1878. In addition to the Gold Medal of the National Academy, the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon the founder of the Firm, a distinction never before bestowed on any British Pianoforte Manufacturer.

SYDNEY, 1880. The Special Diploma of Honour and the First Prize Medals both for Grand and Cottage Pianos.

QUEENSLAND, 1881. First Prize Medal.

MELBOURNE, 1882, Two Gold Medals.

NEW ZEALAND 1883. Gold Medal.

In 1883. The founder of the Firm received at Rome the special distinction of Honorary Membership of the Royal Conservatoire of Music.

1884. Received the appointment of Pianoforte Makers to His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

1884. Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace International Exhibition.

CONSIGNMENTS OF THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS ARRIVE REGULARLY FOR PRICE LIST APPLY TO

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL MESS

AN ELEGANT HEALTHY SAUCE,
Per bottle As. 10.

RICH, MILD, APPETISING,
Per bottle As. 10.

RELISH.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Building, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

		Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality		11	8	per pair
,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,		8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,,		12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,,		7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality		9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes		10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,,		6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes		6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,,		6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,,		6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black	from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes	from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8	,,
hildren's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable	from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0	,,
hildren's Tan Strap Shoes	from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE undersigned invite offers for the purchase of the entire business of the above Company, or for the purchase of any particular establishment or branch of it. Apply for particulars at the registered office of the Company, No. 47, Rampart Row, Bombay.

P. S. KHAREGAT,
R. E. KOHEYAR,
Liquidators.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the MEETING called for the 30th instant, T. B. KIRKHAM, Esq. will move that the Corporation agrees to the changes suggested by Government in the Joint Schools Committee's By-laws, undertakes claims on account of pensions debitable to the Presidency Education Local Fund Pension Fund, and accepts the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 yearly for 5 years, as per details already circulated.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th Oct. 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that CRUSHNARAO FAKIRJI has contracted to mortgage the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th October 1889.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay at Anunt Rooshi's oart, in the Registration District of Bombay, and in the occupation of the said Crushnarao Fakirji and his tenants, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 207 and new No. 404, and by the Collector of Assessment under C ward No 4499 and 4509, and street No. 2, and containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Anundrao Dinanathji, on or towards the west by the property of Vinayek Shrikrishna and Luximun Vinayek, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Anunt Rooshi's oart.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Mortgagee's Attorneys.

LACTOMETER
OR
MILK TESTER.

LACTOMETERS, single Ivory Scale, with plain trial-glass, in double pull-off case and directions for use. Each Rs. 2.

LACTOMETERS, double ivory scale, with graduated cream jar without foot, the divisions and figures filled in with red, in double pull-off case and directions for use. Each Rs. 2-4.

LACTOMETERS, same as above, but the cream jar with foot. Each Rs. 2-8.

HYDROMETERS.

SIKES' Glass HYDROMETERS as adopted by the Bombay Government with Ivory Thermometer, Book of Tables, Trial Glass, Kew Certificates, in mahogany box, complete. Each Rs. 13-8.

SIKES' HYDROMETERS, strongly gilt metal with Ivory Thermometer, Comparative and Reducing Rules, Book of Tables and Trial Glass, in superior mahogany box, screwed for India. Rs. 45.

HYDROMETERS, Glass, for Rectified Spirits, each Rs. 5
HYDROMETERS, Glass, for below proof, each Rs. 5
HYDROMETERS, Glass, for Heavy Liquids, each Rs. 5
SACCAROMETERS, Glass, each Rs. 5.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS and MONTHLY MAGAZINES FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
British Medical Journal	34	0	New York Medical Journal	23	0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	11	0	Overland Mail	23	0
Engineering	34	0	Pall Mall Budget	16	0
English Mechanic and World of Science	12	0	Pictorial World	25	0
Funny Folks	10	0	Public Opinion	12	0
Fair Play	14	0	Punch	14	0
Field (with Supplement)	34	0	St. James's Bunget	23	0
Graphic (with Extra Nos)	25	0	Saturday Review	23	0
Home News	23	0	Scientific American	14	0
Illustrated London News	25	0	Do. do. Supplement	16	0
Lancet	34	0	Truth	23	0
London Figaro	10	0	Tablet (Catholic)	22	0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	38	0	Tit Bits	10	0
			Times (Weekly Edition)	12	0
			Vanity Fair	24	0
			World	23	0

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Ave Maria (Indiana)	10	0	Lamp	5	0
Birmingham Medical Journal	5	0	Leisure Hour	4	8
Cassell's Family Magazine	5	0	Longman's Magazine	5	0
Contemporary Review	20	0	Macmillan's Magazine	8	8
Cornhill Magazine	5	0	National Review	20	0
Dublin Medical Journal	15	0	Nineteenth Century	20	0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15	0	Practitioner	12	8
Family Herald	4	8	Textile Manufacturer	9	8
Fortnightly Review	20	0	Do. Journal of Fabrics	10	0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	9	0	Do. World	7	0
			Young Ladies' Journal	7	8

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE, in casks containing about 42 Gallons, the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID for preventing or removing scale and corrosion in boilers, invented by Messrs. GAILHARD, D. M. P., and A. BRETEL, retired officer of the French Navy, and Laureate of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. For full particulars apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, 27, Apollo Street, where samples of the Fluid could be obtained.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.

WANTED,

FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I have been this day APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay for the sale of the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID invented by Messrs. GAILHARD and A. BRETEL of Marseilles.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE.

27, Apollo Street,

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late LIEUTENANT A. M. A. HARRIS, R. E., are requested to communicate with Capt. Take, R. E., President of the Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date, after which no notice will be taken of any claim.

M. L. TUKE, Capt. R. E.

Quetta, 20th October 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m, to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the Committee for the period from 1st January, 1888, to 30th June 1889.

II. To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office, but who are eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Bombay, 21st October, 1889. Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY, up to 1 p. m. (local time) of the 18th November 1889, for CONTRACTS for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for one and five (1 and 5) years, commencing from 1st April 1890.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above office:—

CLOTH, COTTON, of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for making Mattresses and Pillow Cases, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals.

BLANKETS of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals; Native Troops in Hospitals only.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.

Commsy.-General's Office, Poona, September 28, 1889.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)

For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.

Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Rations, Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, Medicines, Cocoanut-oil, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for three years from 1st January, 1890, will be received by the undersigned up to 7th November, 1889. No tenders will be received after that date.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be supplied and the conditions of the agreement, can be learnt on personal application to the under-signed, at his house, No. 313, on the Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tenders.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

NARAYEN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 14th October, 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1891. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE AND CASTOR OILS, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1889, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste, and Stationery, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1890.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of (Rs. 1,000) Rupees One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply

MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aeredlt to 40, 45'55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* indigent by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully reinvigorating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Ataxy of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

'HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable 'remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable 'application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual 'remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor:

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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OF THE
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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIM

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	210
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 13	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,080	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	...		230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,160
French Press Co.	360	500	500	Rs. 80	530
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	600	600	Rs. 25	410
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manig. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 15	520
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	89xd
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	595xd
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	135	193	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,265
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	750	750	Rs. 25	695
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	575
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs. 25	620
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co, Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545xd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	..	
Gujerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	50	...	695
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	695
Indian Mfg Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	365
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	0		10
Increased ...	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1	10
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	...	900	1,000	...	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	902
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	500	1,000	Rs. 50	90 2½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	158
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,620
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,080	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,200	1	100		10
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	290
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	312
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 10	60
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,180		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,111
sson S.& W Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,090
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,710	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,220
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	...	300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	50		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	} 10	202
	750	150	150	} p.ct.	152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds		...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		53
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	365
Marcks & Co., Ld....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	60xd
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	362
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mcdy & Co ..	900	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld..... P.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-3
Carolas	nil.
Mexican Dollars	224
Five-Franc Pieces	nil.
Bar Silver, 17½ be ternese	106-8
Gold Leaf	23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	23-5-6
Lormbay Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-6
Pekin do.	23-1-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105½ nil.
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	229
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4¼d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-15d.
rancs.....	3 Do do....	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	175¾
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do..	997 -16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	nil.
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·890
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	68·9
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).....	84·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·2
General Directions of Wind.*.....	NE, ENE, NW, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	212

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—H. M. S. Garnet, from Trincomali. Yesterday:—Assam (s), from Aden; Kaveri (s), Cutch Mandvi; and Tanjore (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Investigator, for Port Blair; and Kilwa (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wennigton Hall, entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Henry Bolckow left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th October 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 7,959, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th October 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,45,061, in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Nizam will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock:—

March.....Ingomer.....M. Devery.
Overture.....Iphigenie en Aulide..Gluck.
Grand Selection...Nadgy .....F. Chassaigne.
Valse .....La Gitana .....Bucalossi.
Intermezzo.....Forget me not.....Macbeth.
Polka.....Wir Beide.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.—The Singer Manufacturing Co. have received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. This is an addition to nearly 200 medals received at different exhibitions.

FALL DOWN A STAIR.—Shaik Ahmed Moideen, a Mahomedan lad, aged 15 years, fell down a stair at Mutton Road on Saturday last, and sustained a fracture to his left arm. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

"JOHN BULL" DRUNK.—John Bull was the name of a Eurasian, who was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The accused was a miserable emaciated looking individual. Mr. Richardson inflicted a fine of Rs. 2.

A SUNDAY PASTIME.—Constable Bulfoye yesterday charged Gubboo Vullub and four other Hindoos before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, with gaming with cards and dice. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that they were passing the time away on Sunday by gaming. Mr. Richardson fined them Rs. 6 each.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo lad named Gopal Sowleeram, whose dead body was found floating in the Sankli Tank on Sunday last. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and the ornaments that the boy was wearing while alive was found on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Hindoo named Govind Balcrishna was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court at the instance of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch from Wari Bunder to Wardha, and thereby defrauding the Railway Company. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

GAMBLING AT WORLEE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Babool Narayen and seventeen others were charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan, Babool with keeping a common gaming house at Warlee Pakady and the rest of the accused with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money on Saturday night last. The whole of the accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted. Babool Narayen was fined Rs. 25, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Morgue, respecting the death of Mahadeo Bhow, a blacksmith's labourer, aged 25 years, at Barbhai Mohola. Deceased had been in the habit of bathing in a well situated in the premises of a Brahmin, living at Barbhai Mohola. On Sunday his dead body was found in the well. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A DRUNKEN THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Cobb charged Gainoo Luxumon, a cart-driver in the service of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a bottle of brandy. The accused on Sunday night last was found in a state of intoxication in the compound of Messrs. Treacher and Company's establishment at Byculla, when he was made over to the police, with a bottle of brandy concealed in his clothes. The accused in his defence stated that he found the bottle of brandy amongst the sweepings in the yard, and he retained possession of the same. Gainoo Luxuman was convicted, and sentenced to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

LOST.—Humbalal Pranjevun, residing at Bhoiwada 2nd Street, reports that his daughter lost a gold anklet, valued at Rs. 70 on Thursday last somewhere about the locality he resides.—Ramjee Premjee residing at Dongree Street, also reports having dropped a purse from his pocket containing a currency note for Rs. 100, three gold sovereigns, and Rs. 11 in cash somewhere between Bhouvarra and Walkeshwar on Saturday last.—Darashaw Sorabjee, residing at Khetwady 10th Street, reports having left, either in a carriage of the B. B. and C. I. Railway or in a victoria a purse, containing Rs. 200 in currency notes and cash on Saturday last. Mr. W. H. Coolthurst, residing at No 20, Elphinstone Road, Parel, reports that on Thursday night last he left in a hack victoria a black pocket book containing ten currency notes for Rs. 100 each, and also a few receipts. The complainant offers a reward of Rs. 20 to the finder on returning the property to him.

DARING THEFT BY A PATHAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ismail Hajee Cassum, a Pathan, and a recent arrival from Quetta, now residing at 12th Street Cammatepoora, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sixteen English copper coins consisting of penny and half penny pieces of the collective value of 14 annas from a house at Byculla, on Thursday forenoon last. The accused, it appears, entered the house, boldly made his way to a dressing room, where he found a bunch of keys with which he opened a cupboard. In doing so he was observed by a servant who tried to stop him. The accused thereupon knocked him down and ran away, but was pursued and arrested. On being searched the coins were found in his possession. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FEAST OF THE HOLY ROSARY AT BANDORA.

THE annual feast of the Holy Rosary was celebrated with due solemnity on Sunday in the Church of St. Peter's at Bandora. Early in the afternoon the congregation of the parish assembled within the church and compound to join the large procession that annually wends its way through the village and fields to the church on Bandora Hill, returning thence by the main road. The decorations at the church were such as befitted the occasion. The procession started at about a quarter to five, accompanied by the bands of St. Stanislaus Institution, the village band, and the band of St. Mary's College, under the direction of the Rev. Father Waldmann. But one could not help remarking that owing to the late disturbances that have occurred in Bandora, a certain amount of animosity still existed in the Christian community of the villagers, who, to a certain extent, seemed to have held themselves aloof from Sunday evening's procession, while in former years there was a more brilliant and elaborate display of floral and artistic decorations. The procession returned at a quarter to seven o'clock, the congregation dispersing after the benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. *vs.* AHMEDNAGAR.—The match between the Bombay Baronet Cricket Club and Ahmednagar Gymkhana was resumed on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the latter by 28 runs. The Ahmednagar Gymkhana in their second innings scored 111. The chief contributors were Messrs. Pottinger 19, and Randolph 47. The latter played admirably. The Baronet in their second innings scored 69. Bharucha, Dalal, and Bapasola contributed 15, 12, and 11 respectively.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 16th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

Lieutenant P Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be extra Aide-de-Camp.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon L G Fischer to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon G T Mould.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieutenant T G MacLaren, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers (British and Native) underwent a course of instruction at the recent classes held at the undermentioned schools of musketry in India, and have qualified as shown below:

Chungla Gully School.

Obtained "extra certificates of musketry."

Lieut C K Busha, 2nd Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut A B Longden, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieut E G Williams, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; Captain C L Woolcombe, 1st Battalion King's own Scottish Borderers; Lieut B H Randolph, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment; Lieut W J Ferguson-Davie, 1st Battalion Border Regiment; Lieut J G Panton, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. Captain J G Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieuts H McA Johnston, H W Campbell, D C Phillott, W R Little, G L Holland, C A Edwards, R E Foley, E W Codrington, W Kirkpatrick, Madras Staff Corps; A Nicholls, E W S K Maconchy, C F Minchin, Bombay Staff Corps.

Obtained "Company musketry certificates."

Lieut L C Koe, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

Obtained "Certificates of qualification for the appointment of Sergeant Instructor in Musketry to a regiment or battalion."

Sergeant G Penderell, 1st Dragoon Guards, Sergt E Richer, 2nd Dn Gds, Color-Sergeant F Stewart, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Sergeant R Putman, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Color-Sergeant J Payton, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Sergeant T Britan, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Color-Sergeant W Stantiford, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Color-Sergeant W Cahill, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment; J Crowley, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, J Glenvell, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, Sergeant F Bartlett, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; Sergt D Sallis, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment; Color Sergt J Carr, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, Color-Sergeant W Johnstone, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, Color-Sergeant C Morris, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, Sergeants F Collins, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; T McLernon 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; Color-Sergeants J F Johnson, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry; T Barber, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; and T Masterson, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Pachmarhi School.

Obtained "extra certificates of musketry."

Lieut A E Hubbard, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieuts C H C Van Straubenzee, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, J T Carter, Leicestershire Regiment, 2nd Lieut A C H Macgregor, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, W C Hall, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, N A LeWarne, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, N E Robin, W C M Woodcock, W H Savage, A Cadell, D D Baynes, H J Roche, J Roche, J W Fitz Gerald, E B Lang, W H Fasken, S B Templer, W F M I Fraser, and J Lampen, Bengal Staff Corps.

Obtained "Certificates of qualification for the appointment of Sergeant Instructor in Musketry to a regiment or battalion."

Sergeant H Vine, 7th Dragoon Guards, Lance Sergeant R Robbins, 8th Hussars, Troop Sergeant Major H Turton, 17th Lancers, Sergeant J Connor, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, A Jesshope, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, G Campbell, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, W Reid, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Color Sergeant J Masson, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers Sergeant A Douglas, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; Sergt P Cish, 1st Bat Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Colr-Sergeant J Griffin, 2nd Batln South Wales Borderers; Colr-Sergt J Wardell, 1st Batln King's Own Scottish Borderers; Sergt J Vass, 2nd BatlnScottish Rifles. Sergeant H Howard 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, J Mathewson, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, Color Sergeants J Perkins, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, J M Clark, 4th Batalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, T Pope, 4th Battalion, King Royal Rifle Corps, Sergeants C Wilman, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiments, E Brock, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, Sergeant Instructor, C Bateman, Behar Light Horse, G Plaister, Calcutta Light Horse.

Lieutenant F R F Boileau, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military works.

Lieutenant A J H Swiney, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Head-Quarters of the Inspector General of Military Works, to the Rawal Pindi Special Defence Division.

In G O C C, dated 13th September 1889, page 412, publishing the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depots, the name of Captain C de C Etheridge, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is to be substituted for that of Captain O A Chambers.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 21st Octr. 1889.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:

Captain C. P. W. Pirle, 18th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Cavalry in India.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment.

42nd Goorkha Light Infantry.—Lieutenant H. H. Roddy, officiating Wing Officer on probation 1st Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieutenant G Caldecott, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officer, specially examined, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 23rd September 1889: Lieutenant H J M Macandrew, Lincolnshire Regt, probr B S C.

Military Works Department—Major W T Shone, D S O, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the head-quarters of the Inspector General of Military Works to the Rawal Pindi Special Defence Division, Military Works.

The eight months' leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain and Adjutant J. E. Dewar, 2nd Dragoon Guards, in G O C C, dated 27th March 1889, page 116, is extended to the 19th January 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England: Medical Staff—Surgeon S Powel, MB, for six months, on private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Captain W H Hillas, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieutenant T C Benson, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles—Lieutenant L Combe, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant A D Stewart for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers has leave of absence:

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant C G Watson, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force Artillery, to remain in the Hills, on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd Octr. 1889.

The following will be the detail of Brigadiers, Staff Officers, &c., for the Cavalry Camp of instruction at Muridki to be held during the month of January 1890:

Commanding Division—Brigadier-General G Luck, C.B., Inspector General of Cavalry in India. Assistant Adjutant General—Colonel G R Shakespear, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Deputy Assistant Adjutants General—Major C Johnstone-Douglas, 5th Lancers; Captain J E Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers; Captain C P W Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, Brigade Major to Inspector General of Cavalry.

Orderly Officers—Lieutenants M Cowper, 10th Bengal Lancers; K Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers; S D Browne, Royal Horse Artillery; and The Hon'ble H A Lawrence, 17th Lancers. Principal Medical Officer—Bde-Surgn J R Greenhill, Medical Staff. Principal Commissariat Officer—Capt W R Yeilding, Assistant Commissary-General.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

Commanding Horse Artillery, Lieut-Colonel R D E Lockhart, Royal Horse Artillery; Staff Officer Major H V Cowan, Royal Horse Artillery.

Troops.

T and H Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery.

1st Brigade.

Commanding, Colonel F Lance, C B, Brigade-Major, Major J B Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Orderly Officer Lieutenant A P Browne, Central India Horse.

Troops, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 14th Bengal Lancers.

2nd BRIGADE.

Commanding:—Colonel C R Pennington, C B, 14th Bengal Lancers; Brigade-Major, Captain C J Anstruther, 17th Lancers; Orderly Officer, Lieutenant F P M Maryon-Wilson, 17th Lancers.

Troops.—2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays, 1st Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons, 9th Bengal Lancers.

3rd Brigade.—Commanding; Colonel C J Bird, C B, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Brigade-Major, Captain W H M Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards, Orderly Officer, Lieutenant W E R Collis, 5th Lancers.

Troops, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, 16th Bengal Cavalry. The Regiments composing the above will rendezvous as directed in Quarter Master General's No. 6350-A, dated 1st October 1889. Brigadiers and their Staff Officers will join their respective Brigades at the places appointed for rendezvous. The senior officer of the three Punjab Cavalry Regiments ordered to assemble at Chunceot will march them in Brigade to the camp.

The Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, will join the camp on the 11th January,

Divisional Staff will report themselves to the Inspector-General of Cavalry at Lahore on the 16th December 1889.

For the final manœuvres, the 11th, 13th and 19th Regiments of Bengal Lancers will join the force as directed in Quarter Master General's letter above quoted, when the troops will be formed into two Divisions as follows:

1st Division.

Commanding Colonel A P Palmer, C B Assistant Adjutant General, Col A B Harvey, 5th Lancers, Deputy Adjutant General, Major J B Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

1ST BRIGADE.

Commanding,—Colonel C R Pennington, CB, 14th Bengal Lancers, Brigade Major, Captain C J Anstruther, 17th Lancers.

Troops—2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays; 1st Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons; and 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 3 Squadrons.

2nd Brigade—Commanding—Colonel C J Bird, C B, 1st Punjab Cavalry. Brigade-Major—Captain W H M Lowe, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Troops—5th Punjab Cavalry and 16th Bengal Cavalry.

3RD BRIGADE.

Commanding—Colonel R C Clifford, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. Brigade-Major—Captain H Fagan, 19th Bengal Lancers.

TROOPS.

11th. Bengal Lancers. 14th Bengal Lancers

2ND DIVISION.

Commanding—Colonel F Lance, C B.

Assistant Adjutant General—Lieut Colonel E A Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—Major F W Benson, 17th Lancers.

1ST BRIGADE.

Commanding—Colonel M G Gerard, C B, Central India Horse.

Brigade-Major—Captain J deC Meade, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

Troops.

9th Bengal Lancers. 19th Bengal Lancers.

2ND BRIGADE.

Commanding—Colonel T A Cooke.

Brigade-Major

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ¼, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALL DESIROUS of picking Novelties in one low assortment of Christmas Cards, from one pice each, should lose no time. Rare opportunity.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A strong and handsome Second-hand BAREILLY CART with Harness complete, Rs. 225.—Apply to "R. M.," care of this office.

FOR SALE—Quarter-plate CAMERA, almost new, complete with two Lenses, Chemicals, etc., in box. Price Rs. 75. For details apply to "E.," Apollo Hotel.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS are now acknowledged on all hands as the best, safest, cheapest and most reliable remedy, in all cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See certificates of cures, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED an ENGAGEMENT by a Young Man. Serve throughout. Good references.—Apply "H. B.," care of this paper.

MERCANTILE.—WANTED a SITUATION by a young man as CLERK or GENERAL ASSISTANT. Understands Rice, Cotton, and Jute.—Apply "D. D.," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. VERNON'S valuable Household Furniture, Piano, English Park Phaeton, Horse, &c., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java brand should give them a trial.—DANJEA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED for a Spinning Mill up-country, a SPINNING MASTER, CARDING MASTER, Four JOBBERS, and a PATTERN-MAKER. Apply personally with testimonials between 1 and 5 o'clock p.m., to-day, to NORMAN & Co., opposite Custom House, Fort.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT for the School of Arts, Surat. Salary up to Rs. 120.—Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Surat Municipality.

WANTED—Thirty-horse power CONDENSING ENGINE, with Boiler for driving same; latter to work up to 201bs. pressure. Must be in thorough working order. Address M. C., care of this paper.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C.M.C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—"Charges, Rs. 3 per day each. Hotel is now much more improved in accommodation, &c., than last year. Every precaution and care will be taken to give satisfaction to Passengers and Visitors. Proprietor possesses the best certificates."—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE, Proprietor.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—MARCKS & Co., L.L., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE.—Double-poled, Single-pole), Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,00 Ballets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Ballets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE (owner returning to Europe), AMERICAN ORGAN, 18 Stops, in good order. Price Rs. 250. Can be seen at W. H. Rothwell's, 97, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, after the 20th October, 1889.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Stud set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Millinery. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

FOR SALE—Pure Ceylon Tea, wholesale and retail, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages, also 20 and 50 lb. cases. Apply Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dabashes, No. 1 Forbes Street.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chazers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

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SURGEON DENTIST.

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MR. E. M. WALTON.)

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a **RED DIAMOND.**

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the following unclaimed articles, viz., gold rings, kuda, buttons, silver kurgota, studs, pearls, mother-of-pearl buttons, watches, chains, anklets, metal spray, brass ornaments, boads, soormadani, bangles, rings set with stones, copper and brass utensils, embroidered caps, jackets, puggrees, shawls, saree, dhotars, coats, caps, pitamber, bolts of silks, black cloth with gold lace, broad cloth, pieces of cloth, lace, blanket, old shoes, umbrellas, sticks, knives, cotton, rags, coal, soap, grain, spikes, boxes, &c.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS, &c, at NULL BAZAR.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Null Bazar (in insolvent's shop), by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr, Official Assignee, H C, and in Re-Babajee Vittoba Simpi, an insolvent, consisting, of:—dhoties, loogdas, cholee khunds, pugaries, boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 29, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

SATURDAY'S news regarding Cotton from Liverpool and New York was chronicled in our report under that evening's date, and no further advices are meantime to hand through Reuter, whose latest quotation for Silver thus stands at 43¼d. per oz.; but we learn through private channels that the metal had further advanced ¼d., making the price 43½d. per oz., which is a higher rate than previously attained this year.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc..	Rs.	1,51,705
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,,	4,89,729
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	10,24,663
Government Securities			Nil.
Loans	Inc.	,,	8,41,279
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	10,19,579
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,66,471
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	12,56,747

As might have been expected, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week again showed a decrease, the falling off on this occasion being some 12½ lakhs, and it would probably have been more but that business generally was at a stand-still during a portion of the week under notice owing to the holidays. For this reason, no doubt, the item of Bills Discounted shows a diminution of nearly 10¼ lakhs; but, on the other hand, Private Deposits had decreased to about the same extent, while loans had increased by nearly 8½ lakhs, which amount about represents the net expansion in the trade demand since the previous Saturday. Cotton from both the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles is now beginning to come to market, and the financing in this direction should soon assume considerable proportions, and we must look for less ease in the market before long.

COTTON has been quiet, and previous rates have been named for all descriptions; but quotations generally lack the test of actual business, the only transaction of importance which has been reported to-day being a line of "Fully Good" and "Fine" Bengal booked for November delivery, at Rs. 188 and Rs. 198, respectively.

With the single exception that the absence of rain at Delhi was causing anxiety (although an inch more than the yearly average had fallen in that district since the 1st June), the telegraphic weather and crop reports published to-day are all of a favourable tenor, not a cent of rain having been registered in any part of the Cotton area since the middle of last week. Under the influence of the seasonable weather the plants were flourishing in the Dhollera and Dharwar circles whence previous reports had not been altogether satisfactory, and in all the districts of the former the plants were in flower, the flowering being advanced, and plants showing bolls at Wadwan and Dholiera. Picking had become general in the Agra and Beawar districts of the Bengal circle, as it had also at Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum in the Oomrawattee circle; in the last named district arrivals were expected early, while at Oomrawattee itself the condition of the crop is said to be excellent. At Broach, where the weather was bright with no sign of rain, and the mornings cold and dewy, the plants continued to flourish, and an excellent crop was looked for.

WHEAT remains steady in tone but without animation, the business reported again to-day being confined to a few small lots. Previous rates are asked for all descriptions, however, and we call quotations unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* on about the former level of prices, the market closing quiet with rates unaltered, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	753 bales.
Wheat	13,079 cwt.
Linseed	1,734 ,,
Rapeseed	3,177 ,,
Gingellyseed	937 ,,
Ground Nuts	834 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady for forward loading, but cargo for prompt shipment is scarce, and ready rates may be called rather easy on that account; but nothing fresh of importance has transpired to-day, and we repeat our last quotations for all ports.

EXCHANGE has been very firm all day, at a further advance in rates, in sympathy with the rise in Silver advised by private telegrams, and closed with a hardening tendency. Is. 4 9-16d. for ready Bank Telegraphic was done in one instance, but could not probably be repeated, although the rate has been quoted for Dec.-Jan.-Feb. transfer. A considerable amount of Merchants' Bills have come out at Is. 4 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and particularly for Dec.-Feb.; but at the close the rate was only obtainable for early delivery. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 4 25-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·77.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Notwithstanding the decrease in the Presidency Bank's cash balance, and the quotation of 99 5-16 for Fours from Calcutta, this market has been firm at enhanced rates in presence of a scarcity of Paper, and the cash price which was quoted at 99⅛ to 99 9-16, closed with buyers at 99⅝; while for the coming account there have been buyers at 99 7-16; and for the November settlement a good deal has been booked at 99 1-16 to 99½. For 4½ per cents 103 remains the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been a fair business passing in Cotton Mill scrip to-day; but with the exception of Coorla, David, and Leopold, which are all higher at our quotations, prices have favoured buyers. Munmar Press shares are Rs. 5 down at Rs. 212½; Mofussil are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 422½. Port Canning shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 362½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 975 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang cable still interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.
Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar, noon, 29th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	28	6	51	...	33
Suez	28	6	23	1	47

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 28th Oct. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	7	...	5
,, Kurrachee	...	22	...	3
,, Madras	...	19	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 27.

10 p.m.	76·2

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

6 a.m.	72·2
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	81·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ARNOTT—Oct 9, at 1 Hamilton Drive, Hillhead, the wife of Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M D, Grant Medical College, Bombay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LOGAN—EVANS—Oct 2, at St Mark's Church, Newport, Monmouthshire, David Finlay Hasken Logan, Royal Artillery, son of David Logan, M Inst C E, Trivainapoly, Madras, to Ethel Mayzod, daughter of late Henry W Evans, of Enville House, Newport, Monmouth-shire.

MOLESWORTH—MOLESWORTH—Oct 3, at St Nicholas' Church, Chislehurst, Henry Bridges, son of Sir G Molesworth, K C I E, to Jessie Fitzgerald, daughter of Capt G M F Molesworth, R N.

MERRIMAN—PARSONS—Sept 21, at St Mary's Church, Putney, by the Rev A G M Meugens, Rector of Carlton-in-the-Wolows, Nottingham, brother-in-law of the bride, Charles Michael Hardwick Merriman, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of General C J Merriman, C S I, late Royal Engineers, to Ruth Louisa, fifth daughter of the late John Parsons and of Mrs Parsons, of Putney.

SOLOMON—BEHRENS—Oct 8, at the West London, Synagogue Henry Solomon, of Bombay, youngest son of Philip Solomon of 113 Sutherland Avenue, W, to Edith, youngest daughter of the late Louis Behrens, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

WATSON—HOLDEN—Oct 8, at St Mary's Church, Luffenham, Rutland, Deputy Surgn-Genl G A Watson, Bengal Army (Retired), to Beatrice Blandina, daughter of Rev H Holden, D D, Rector of South Luffenham, Hon Canon Durham Cathedral.

DEATHS.

HEWLETT—Oct 8, Thomas Gillham Hewlett, C I E, Deputy Surgn-Genl (Retired), late Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, aged 57.

JOPP—Oct 6, at St Andrews, Fifeshire, N B, John Charles, son of John G Jopp, C E, Southern Mahratta Railway, aged 14 years.

PACKER—In Upper Burmah, George Ambrose Packer, Inspector of Military Police, son of Rev G Packer, Vicar of Thurmaston, Leicestershire, aged 27.

PERREAU—Oct 6, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Mary, wife of Col Perreau, Bengal Staff Corps.

SASSOON—Oct 3, at Walton-on-Thames, Frederick Meyer Sassoon, son of late S D Sassoon, aged 27.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CURRANEE—October 28, Sirinbai, wife of Nowrojee Virjee Currance, of N V Curranee & Co. Funeral to take place this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

WEATHERILL—Oct 18, at Srinagar, from confluent small pox, Terence Neville, the dearly beloved child of Shadforth and Katherine Weatherill, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1889.

A COMMITTEE was appointed a short time since by Government to consider and report upon the sanitary condition of the Marine Lines, which was a subject of complaint on the part of the military authorities. Dr. MacRury, the Sanitary Commissioner, and Mr. Little, C. E., were appointed as experts by the Government and the Corporation nominated Mr. Smith, C. E., Acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality, as one of the Committee. After going into the subject carefully the Committee has drawn up a report which has been sent in to Government, and will no doubt be laid in due course before the Corporation. It seems to have been placed beyond doubt that the state of the drainage of the low-lying Marine Lines requires considerable improvement. The sewers communicating with the main drain passing northward along the Queen's Road are almost stagnant, and in consequence show a constant tendency to silt up. Steps have been taken to accelerate the flow by stirring up and removing the sediment. The ventilation of the sewers becomes under such circumstances a matter of great importance; but it is by no means easy to provide adequate ventilation by means of open gratings in the roadway without creating an intolerable nuisance. Shafts have been created at intervals along the east side of the Queen's Road, but seeing that they are at some distance to the right of the drain the sewer gas has after passing at right angles from the drain to the horizontal air passage of considerable length then to pass by another right angle into the shaft. In the nature of things the up draught is but slight, and may easily cease altogether. The difficulty might, perhaps, be surmounted by boldly erecting the shafts in the roadway right above the sewer to be ventilated. In this way only can the advantage of the manhole which allows the sewer gas free exit be combined with that of the shaft which is designed to remove the foul vapours above ground level, and direct them into the upper air for dilution and dispersal. But the evil extends, and has its real seat beyond the area covered by the Marine Lines and the Queen's Road. As we have already taken some pains to point out the scheme for the new sewering of Bombay had for its central idea the transfer of the sullage and sewerage of the city in new ovoid sewers, from which the storm-waters should be as far as possible excluded to the outfall at Worli there to be pumped by steam power into the sea. The old broad-bottomed sewers would thus be rendered available for the collecting and discharging of the storm-waters into the sea at any convenient point. It was in furtherance of this object that a large reservoir, covering two hundred acres, was constructed at an angle of the Byculla Flats for the reception and temporary holding of the storm-waters, especially those diverted from the low-lying parts of the Native Town, which in former years were always flooded during the monsoon. The old main drain passes through this reservoir, and if it carried, as was intended, rain-water only it would overflow into the reservoir without causing any nuisance. The unfortunate determination to defer the completion of the new drainage system as a whole until the one section—Section A—was first experimentally sewered has resulted, as was predicted at the time, in a combination of all the evils of the old flat-bottomed sewer system with but a minimum advantage from the construction of a portion of the new ovoid system at an outlay of some twenty lakhs. The old sewers have still to carry sullage and sewage which is in great part deposited in the reservoir, while the sewage taken to the pumps at Worli is so deluged with storm-water that the machinery is overtaxed, and is unable to do what it would otherwise suffice to do—transfer the sullage and sewage of the city from the new main drain into the sea.

The pumps as we have said have been overtaxed, and have been unable to perform the work imposed upon them. They have pumped into the sea immense quantities of the fouled storm-waters which have come to them but they have failed to cope with the quantity of sewage matter at the outfall which not being immediately pumped up subsides and forms a more or less solid mass at the bottom of the drain. This sediment has been found to be four feet deep at the outfall which is eight feet deep altogether. Thus it diminishes by one-half the outflow from the sewer system, and of course by so much retards the flow of the sewage to Worli. For the last year an establishment has been employed to clear the outfall and keep it from silting up. It is greatly to be feared that this expedient has proved inadequate and that the sewers backed from the outfall have in their turn become more or less silted, and the flow through them consequently retarded. An additional pump is now being got ready by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas to supplement the two existing pumps. Efforts are also being made to remove obstructions where they are ascertained to exist, the desire to avoid creating local nuisances by making manholes at frequent intervals in the streets has made prompt access to all parts of the sewers very difficult if not impossible. But it is of prime importance to remove obstructions which in their nature have a tendency to increase and multiply. Where there is an obstruction the sewer gas as well as the sewage is forced back into the city and soon makes its existence felt. The establishment for cleaning the sewers will probably have to be largely increased. As we have said steps have already been taken to add to the pumping power available for dealing with the enormous quantities of sewage which have to be disposed of. It can be well understood that those measures are only palliatives. What is imperative is that the whole system of drainage shall be overhauled and completed without the loss of another year. The Municipal Commissioner has recommended that the services of an expert who is accustomed to deal with such problems in Europe shall be obtained and this suggestion will, we have no doubt, be acted upon by the Corporation. English sanitary engineers of eminence have been engaged to proceed to Cairo to give the municipal authorities of that city the benefit of their experience. It might be possible to arrange that one or other of those English experts should come on to Bombay, where they would find a great deal of useful and interesting work cut out for them. Meanwhile we can make a clean sweep of our incomplete sewer system and get the outfall clear, and add to the pumping power kept going at Worli. It would perhaps also be advisable to deepen the Reservoir at Mahaluxmee, so as to improve the general drainage of the Byculla Flats, and render the subsoil of the Native Town less saturated than it has hitherto always been. The sluice-gates connecting the reservoir with the sea might possibly be enlarged and modernised so as to permit the discharge of all water in the reservoir in the short intervals available between tides during and shortly after the monsoon. This in itself would do much to diminish the nuisance which is now the subject of so much complaint, and threatens to become a source of costly litigation. It is no secret that an agitation is in progress with a view to an application to the High Court by holders of property in the vicinity for a mandamus to compel the Corporation to take measures to put an end to nuisances which have been allowed to continue too long. But in this direction the Corporation is, we are glad to believe, quite prepared to move without waiting for external pressure.

AFTER reading Stepniak's book on Russia and the lot of the unfortunate peasants there we in India might rest thankful that the great reforms in the land laws which Government have silently introduced have proceeded upon lines more in accordance with the conditions of each province than as logical conclusions of political economy. In Bengal and partly in Madras, a heroic scheme of land settlement was inaugurated, following too faithfully the maxim of the magic of property, but the error was discovered and acknowledged in time and the ancient tenure of each locality have been preserved after pruning them of their eccentricities. The result has been simplicity, certainty, and regularity, and liberality in assessment has marked the beginning of each reform. We have our land problems and our agrarian questions, but our mistakes do not lie in forcing upon an unwilling people a novel system unsuited to their conditions and alien to their habits and traditions, and if there has been a bias in our dealings it has been in favour of the peasant and against the landlords. In Bengal and the North-West we have restricted the rights of the landlord; and have recognised rights of occupancy in the tenants at moderate rents. In the Deccan we have secured the ryot in his holding on easy terms and have given him fixity of tenure, fair rents, and guarantees against undue enhancement of the tax. We have spread railways over the provinces and have given a vast impetus to the extension of cultivation, but we have no reason to believe that the land tax is heavy or that the revenue is collected by floggings and brutalities. The tax is paid punctually by many millions, and the condition of rural families has greatly improved. But our troubles are caused by the unfortunate habit of borrowing at high interest which is almost universal, and the struggles between creditors and debtors. We desire to keep the land for the peasant, and we endeavour to throw obstacles in the way of its passing to usurers and middlemen, but the problem is almost insoluble how to let the ryot make use of his credit without abusing it. Railways have conquered famine, but usury is more destructive although it may not be so obvious as famine. The agricultural relief acts are good in their way but they are very partial and imperfect remedies for a deep-seated disease which can only be cured by the self-restraint and co-operation of the people. The increase of population coincides with the decrease of arable land which is available and the problem which must next engage attention is the movement of large bodies to new houses. Debt and congestion are the two evils which prize upon the attention of Government, but they are evils which do not arise from maladministration but from bad habits, over which Government can have no control and from the inevitable conditions of progress and prosperity. The circumstances of the Indian ryot are tolerable and hopeful, while we cannot but deplore the unfortunate position of the Russian peasant. Stepniak's picture might be overdrawn and overdosed by his strong socialistic tendencies, but there is enough in his book to make us ponder anxiously how the nation will extricate herself from the difficulties with which they are surrounded. That she will do so we have no doubt, but the situation meanwhile is full of peril and extreme tension.

THE strike of dock-labourers a month ago was the most extensive strike on record, but the turn-out of the school-boys, of which the mail brings further news, is surely the most remarkable. Beginning at Hawick, its influence spread north and south with rapidity, and thousands of boys in all parts of the country were soon marching about in imitation of the London dockers with flags and banners of crude workmanship, stating their demands and crying out for a redress of their real or supposed grievances. They are overworked, confined too long, and too liberally whipped. The third item in the complaint is undoubtedly a matter of opinion, and possibly the outcome will be that birching in the immediate future will be increased rather than diminished. In Russia strikers are usually driven back to work by Cossack whips; but in England even schoolboys are permitted to air their grievances and to have a voice as to the manner in which they are dealt with. Their demand is that they shall have less work, less cane, and no home lessons. Home lessons are perhaps of doubtful utility; certainly they are irksome and interfere not only with domestic comfort, but sometimes break in on a child's natural rest and recreation. Shorter hours than are at present the rule are unnecessary, but it does not appear as though the time had arrived for the absolute abolition of the rod. Squeers no longer exists, and touching of toes has almost disappeared; the entire point cannot be conceded, as the boys' advisers, whoever they may be, ought to have told them. Their methods have not been so orderly as those of the dockers, but have resembled a Liliputian revolution, sticks and stones, howling and yelling have been called into requisition. Zadkiell prophesied troubles at the close of 1889, and truly the tail end of a cyclone of rebellion seems to have swept over Britain, its influences being also slightly felt in the Baltic ports.

SHORTLY before Mr. Bradlaugh fell ill he spent some time in the preparation of the Bill to reform the supreme and provincial legislative councils of India, the provisions of which are based on the ideas expressed by delegates at the meetings of the Congress. We hope to reproduce it together with a full statement of the author's views, in our to-morrow's issue. Intention to introduce such a measure has been notified on the Order Book of the House of Commons, and the Bill will doubtless be brought forward at an early date. The object of the Bill, as Mr. Bradlaugh expresses it, is "to make better provision for the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India and for the Legislative Councils of the several presidencies and provinces of India, by enlarging their number, constituting them on a partially elective basis, and increasing their powers."

WE are desired to call our readers' attention to the report appearing in our yesterday's issue of the proceedings in the hall of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, when a proposal to perpetuate the memory of the late Archbishop Porter was discussed. It was decided that as his Grace's ill-health and death were largely due to the insanitary locality in which he had to live, the best form a memorial could take would be the provision of a suitable residence for his successors. A Committee was formed to collect donations for the purpose, and an arrangement has been made with the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to receive subscriptions.

THE next entrances for the Madras Races of 1890 close on November 1st.

DR. LAUDER BRUNTON, nominated by the *Lancet*, and Surgeon-Major Bomford, deputed by the Government of India, as his representative, arrived in Hyderabad on Tuesday evening to take part in the deliberations of the Chloroform Commission. The former is the guest of Major Percy Gough, Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, Miscellaneous Department, and the latter is the guest of Dr. Laurie, Residency Surgeon. The Commission sits in a room attached to the Residency Medical School, and commences work at 7 a.m. daily. Dr. Brunton will probably remain a month in Hyderabad.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company have made elaborate arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's voyage to India in their steamship Oceana. Several state cabins have been thrown into one, rooms for the Prince's use, and are elegantly decorated and upholstered. By the Prince's desire no change is to be made on deck, and the Prince, with his suite and a few select guests, will mess with the captain in the saloon. The Prince will join the ship at Port Said on Nov. 2, and most of his staff will embark five days earlier at Marseilles.

VICE-ADMIRAL HOSKINS, with six ironclads, was to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their party, on board the Osborne off Ægina, on their arrival from Venice, to be present at the Royal wedding at Athens. The squadron is to anchor in Salamis Bay, and remain there till after the festivities are over. In fine weather it is a pleasant enough boating trip from Salamis to the Piræus, but if there is any sea the passage is excessively wet and disagreeable. However, landing on Salamis itself is always tolerably easy, and the junipers that abound there make, when polished, perhaps as handsome walking-sticks as any in the world.

"ATLAS" says the relations between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh are being commented upon freely, and the Duke's studied neglect of the Duke and Duchess of Fife while he was at Balmoral have, no doubt, led the public to believe that there has been a disagreement on the question of the Fife marriage. The Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh disliked the connection on the ground that they objected to the daughter of the Heir-Apparent marrying a subject, and, no doubt, the refusal of the Duchess of Fife to listen to the addresses of the Grand Duke Michael intensified this feeling. The greatest secrecy is observed on the question among those about the Court; but there is no doubt that the above are the facts. Apart from the Princess's refusal to marry the Grand Duke Michael, it seems a little ridiculous to make a fuss over the Fife connection and to tolerate the Battenberg alliance.

IT seems to be pretty well admitted, says the *World*, that for the future the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will live only a small part of their time in England. The recent rules made by the Czar as to the necessity of those members of the Imperial Family of Russia who enjoy incomes from the Crown living a certain time of the year in Russia, will oblige the Duchess to live in that country more than she has hitherto done. The loss of the Sultan has annoyed and worried the Duke of Ed

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREEK ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The marriage of the Duke of Sparta and the Princess Sophie of Prussia was solemnised at Athens with the greatest ceremony.

The streets were gaily decorated with bunting and packed with crowds of enthusiastic spectators.

Prominent citizens freely gave up their houses for the accommodation of the Royal guests.

In addition to the Emperor William and the Empress Frederick, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and representatives of all the European nations were among the guests.

A large fleet of foreign vessels, Russian, German, British, Austrian, Danish, and Turkish anchored off Salamis and during the day were gaily decked with flags. At night the ships as well as the streets of the city were illuminated.

ATHENS, Oct. 27.

The wedding ceremony occupied over an hour in the Cathedral.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales held crowns over the heads of the bride and bridegroom during the proceedings.

All the Royal visitors expected were present.

The marriage service according to the Lutheran ritual was subsequently conducted at the Royal palace.

The procession from the Cathedral to the Palace was of a gorgeous description and was favoured with glorious sunshine.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND HIS COUNSELLORS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Count Kalnoky, at Prince Bismarck's instigation, is endeavouring to induce Prince Ferdinand not to return to Bulgaria.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Bradlaugh is now recovering.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

A telegram from Teheran to-day reports that cholera is increasing in Persia.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF SPARTA.

ATHENS, Oct. 27.

The marriage of the Duke of Sparta with the Princess Sophie of Prussia was duly solemnized to-day, under most favorable circumstances, the weather being exceptionally brilliant. An imposing pageant was presented along the route to the Church. The bride rode in a carriage, drawn by six horses. His Majesty the King and bride-groom riding alongside on horse-back. The route from the Palace to the Cathedral was lined with troops and dense crowds of people, who manifested the utmost enthusiasm during the ceremony. Their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales held golden crowns above the heads of the bride and bride-groom. The second ceremony, according to Lutheran rites, took place in the King's chapel later on.

THE BANQUET TO THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Chamber of Commerce here gives a banquet to the Marquis of Dufferin on Wednesday next at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. Lubbock will preside.

THE MOHUNT OF TIRUPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Mohunt of Tirupati's case was posted for hearing to-day; but was postponed. The Magistrate with the Public Prosecutor of the district came to Madras to-day to consult the authorities. The result of charges by the Mohunt against the four witnesses has been that the police charged the Mohunt and eight prosecution-witnesses—the former with criminal breach of trust and the latter with abetment.

ARRIVAL OF LORD CONNEMARA.

H. E. the Governor arrived yesterday.

MR. MACARTIE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Macartie has so far recovered that he is able to move about on crutches.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 27.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca left here for Bombay direct.

HONGKONG, Oct. 28.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th inst., arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The French mail steamer Caledonian, from China, arrived.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior (extra) arrived here from Bombay at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43¼d.

Mr. Joseph Rabino, Manager of the Cairo branch of the Credit Lyonnais, has been appointed Chief Manager in Persia of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

The holiday season in England now ended has witnessed a great resuscitation of croquet. After fifteen years of total neglect, the merits of this excellent game are again receiving recognition, and asserting their claims against the more strenuous attractions of lawntennis. The great merit of croquet is that it induces elderly and delicate people to take a good deal of mild exercise in the open air, without tempting them to undue exertion. The late Lord Iddesleigh was a devoted croquet-player. Lord Salisbury's more vehement temperament found its vent in tennis.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The result of the second ballots in France seems to have given as much satisfaction here as on the Continent generally. An evening paper, noted more for its eccentricity than for its correct appreciation of the signs of the times, lost no opportunity of puffing the exile of Mont-Martre, but he had very few sympathisers or friends among sober-minded Englishmen, and his departure for Jersey will not be regretted by perhaps more than one man not unknown in the ranks of journalists who, if report is to be trusted, performed the duties of social mentor to the brav' Général during his stay in the British Metropolis. I happened to be in Paris on the polling day and for a week previously. This was my first experience of a French general election, and I am bound to say that if the recent struggle is fairly typical of the electoral struggles of our neighbours they do these things much better in France than we do in England. Except for the fact that the printed addresses of the candidates met you everywhere—the walls of public and private buildings, the statues and other national monuments, and even the steps of the Grand Opera house were not spared by the ruthless bill-poster—it would have been impossible for a stranger to know that a fight so pregnant with consequences for the Republic and for France was in progress. The weather was gloriously fine, and as I walked across the Place Vendome in the direction of the Boulevards I met scores and scores of vehicles crammed with people going not to the polling booths, but to the Exposition and to the races in the Bois de Boulogne. As I proceeded a little further I encountered crowds of gay Parisians flocking towards the terminus of the Western Railway Company destined for St. Cloud Versailles and the other show places on that picturesque line. Subsequently I went to the Bois de Boulogne, which was more crowded with vehicles than I have ever seen it before except on the Grand Prix Day. From the Arc de Triomphe to the cascade so well-known to visitors as a rendezvous for wedding parties, there was a triple row of carriages, which could only move at a walking space. It was evident that the Parisian had regarded the exercise of his political privileges as only one of the events of the day, like his breakfast, and that having quietly dropped his voting paper into the urn he went off to amuse himself on the Champ de Mars and elsewhere. The expectation indulged in in some quarters, it appears, that when the returns were issued at night there would be great excitement perhaps attended with riot turned out to be chimerical. I can personally testify to the excellent behaviour of the populace. I did not go to Belleville, but I visited the most crowded parts of the city between the Jardin des Plantes on the south side of the Seine and the northern boulevards, and if there had been any disturbance or rowdyism I should have seen it. The successive editions of the *Soir*, the *Paris*, and the *Dix-Neuvieme Siecle* containing the figures as they were officially made known, were eagerly bought up, and small knots of people collected to discuss the news, but in so comparatively quiet a manner as to make it difficult to believe, that one was really in France. I am referring now to the more remote portions of the town that is remote from the principal boulevard such as the extreme end of the Quartier Latin. On the Boulevard des Italiens, the Boulevard Mont-Martre, and the neighbourhood of the office of the Boulangist papers the crowds were larger, but as compared with an English mob on a similar occasion they were not particularly animated. During the whole night not more than thirty persons were arrested in all Paris, and most of these were immediately afterwards liberated. From the balcony of the office of the *Cocarde* a number of General Boulanger's supporters addressed the people congregated there, but half of what these perfervid orators said never reached the ears of the persons for whom the words uttered were intended. I never heard a single cry of "Vive Boulanger," and it must be said that the opponents of Revision were just as undemonstrative. The largest crowd were those in front of the office of the *Gaulois*, which exhibited on a transparency the figure as they were telegraphed from the different arrondissements in Paris and the Provinces. Even here there was but little outward agitation and absolutely no cheering. The large force of police, mounted and foot, stationed at this and other spots in the neighbourhood of the boulevards had no trouble with the populace, with whom the guardians of order appeared to be on excellent terms. About half-past eleven some perturbation was caused by the arrival on the Mont-Martre Boulevard of a procession of youths, opponents of the Boulangists, but the police turned them off into a by-street and they did not re-appear. If they had been allowed as was apparently their desire to enter the street, in which the *Cocarde* office is situated, and which at the moment was pretty well filled with Boulangists, a serious collision would probably have happened. It must be said to the credit of the Parisians that during the three or four hours I was perambulating the streets I did not see a drunken person. Indeed during the whole of my stay in the French capital, extending over ten days, I only saw one man the worse for liquor, and I was never asked for alms. The deputation of English working men who went over to see the Exhibition calls attention in their report, I observe, to the fact I quote from the *Figaro* "*qu'elle n'a pas ou un seul ivrogne ou un seul mendiant pendant son sejour à Paris.*" Would that a foreigner after a fortnight's residence in London could say the same thing of the capital of the United Kingdom!

From my inquiries I should say that while the triumph of the Republicans in the recent elections was partly due to what M. Zola calls the colossal success of the Exhibition, it was to a considerable degree owing to the feeling of confidence inspired by the present chief magistrate. It is the fashion of most of the correspondents of foreign journals to depreciate M. Carnot, but I was witness on more than one occasion of the respect entertained for him by the Parisians, and conversation with intelligent Frenchmen showed me that great as is the regard felt in the Metropolis for the grandson of Lazare Carnot, it is not to be compared to that of the provincial electors who after all form the backbone of the nation. At Dieppe the other day, I had the advantage of talking over this matter with an eminent and much abused member of the Parnell Commission—not Sir James Hannen—a gentleman who knows France much better than I do, and who has spent a portion of the vacation in Paris. I had had the good fortune to assist at the magnificent and impressive ceremony, the *Fete des Recompenses* on Sunday, the 29th ult., where M. Carnot received a very cordial reception from the vast audience of 13,000 persons, the *elite* of France or at any rate of the untitled classes of France, who filled every nook and corner of the Palais de l'Industrie. I mentioned to the learned Mr. Justice ——how struck I was with this and other manifestations of sympathy with M. Carnot that had come under any notice. I added as accounting for the President's popularity—for he is undoubtedly popular though perhaps not quite in the same sense, that some of his predecessors at the Palais de l'Elysee have been—to the impression generally prevailing that besides being an industrious worker and a dignified representative of the State he was scrupulously honourable. "Yes," remarked the eminent English Judge, "I believe he is honest and what is more, he is firm, a thing essential in a ruler of a Celtic people!" I of course assented, but I could not help thinking of a certain sensational incident of the heated debates in the House of Commons on the appointment of the Select Commission, and feeling heartily thankful that Mr. John Morley was not present to hear this expression of implied approval of Lord Salisbury's policy of resolute Government fall from the lips of one of Mr. Parnell's judges. Whether it is owing to the President's tact, honesty or "firmness," it is undeniable that under his ægis the closing weeks of the marvellous Exhibition which is and ought to be the glory of all France, finds the country less distracted by internal quarrels than was the case when the public were first admitted six months ago to see the wonders gathered together in the Trocadero, on the Champ de Mars and the Quai d' Orsay. All sincere wishers for the welfare of France, and there are not a few in this country, will hope that the signs of a rapprochement between the moderate Republicans, and the less violent of the Royalists may prove to be the precursor of a happier state of things, for our versatile neighbours. I was told when in Paris that the Duke d'Aumale was setting some of the more reactionary of his illustrious relative's followers a good example. So far from boycotting the Exhibition because it was got up by a Republic to honour a revolution, of which the present system of Government is the logical outcome, his Royal Highness as a Frenchman takes the greatest interest in everything connected with this huge achievement, and during the time I was in Paris paid several visits to the Champ de Mars. The Duke, like a wise man, accepts the inevitable with a good grace instead of sulking, because the majority of his countrymen are not of the same opinion as himself. Paris, to him is in a variety of ways very dear, and he spends as much time as he possibly can in what is still the gayest capital in Europe. Lately the Duke has been almost as familiar a figure at the opera as Mr. Carnot, whose outward solemnity does not present him from thoroughly entering into and enjoying the more refined of the characteristic *agréments* of Paris.

As the elections in France have been the principal event of the week on the Continent, so the elections in Scotland and England form the chief topic of discussion in this country. The Gladstonians are naturally extremely jubilant about their capture of a Unionist seat in Peterborough and their retention of Elgin, for no one can say that it was owing to the overpowering merits of Mr. Morton and Mr. Keay that those gentlemen are now entitled to write M. P. after their names. In some respects the contest at Peterborough was one of the most interesting battles that have been fought since the present Parliament came into existence. Both candidates were strangers, and from an intellectual point of view well matched. If anything the odds were against the representative of the Liberal party, for though a worthy sort of Scotchman he is in no sense *distingué*, and he had the whole of the powerful Fitzwilliam interest arrayed against him. If ever any election was decided on purely political grounds, it is this one. Mr. Morton's return, therefore, by a majority of 251 over his Unionist opponent is calculated to cause some uneasiness to Lord Salisbury, that Mr. Chaplin's success, a few days previously, will not efface. Mr. Seymour Keay's victory is almost equally significant. Great things were expected by the Unionists from the invasion of Scotland by Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchill. Of the speeches of the former, the *Times* wrote last Saturday that they were "infusing spirit into Scotch Unionists." However that may be the case elsewhere, it does not seem to be true of Elgin, where to the surprise of most Liberals south of the Tweed, Mr. Seymour Keay has beaten his opponent, a very strong candidate, by a majority four times greater than that obtained in 1886 by the late member, Mr. Anderson. It has been usual in the past when a Liberal candidate has been defeated anywhere for the Unionist to attribute his failure to the inevitable letter or postcard of recommendation from Mr. Gladstone. Now they attribute Mr. Seymour Keay's victory to Mr. Gladstone's intervention. The result of the Elgin struggle we are informed is due to the "persistent belief" of the Scotch in the leader of the Liberal party. "Mr. Seymour Keay," says the *Times*, "having received Mr. Gladstone's benediction, his personal qualities or opinions ceased to be in any degree material." This is a confession that the Liberals will perhaps know how to make good use of.

It is well-known to all who are acquainted with him that Mr. Seymour Keay is nothing if not audacious. Not even Danton himself believed more thoroughly in *l'audace toujours l'audace*. Mr. Keay obtained his selection for Elgin and Nairn by dint of exercising those qualities which have made him so beloved in India. As soon as he heard of the vacancy at Elgin he laid hold of a well-known Scotchman, resident in London, whose political proclivities are of a most advanced character. Him he supplied with money and sent him to "work the oracle." So successfully was this done that before the central authorities in Parliament fully woke to the need of sending a good candidate, Mr. Keay's cause in the inner circle was won. Practically, he was selected without having been seen. When the Committee met to decide on a candidate to submit to the Party in public meeting assembled only three names were before them, viz., those of Seymour Keay, H. G. Reid, ex-M. P., and Gilbert A. Beith, ex-M. P. The last named was the selection of head-quarters: he was dropped like a hot potato. He has "views" but they circle around Scottish Disestablishment, and are a minus quantity on all else. Mr. H. G. Reid's friends "didn't know that he cared to press Mr. Reid's name," and the meeting found itself with Mr. Keay's name before it and no other. Mr. Keay's *avant courier* had so admirably prepared the ground and sown the seed that, without more ado, it was determined to recommend him to the constituency. Mr. Keay was on the spot, was ready at once to make a speech and exhibit the plank bed which is a part of his political luggage, and he became the officially recognised candidate. Then came the troubles of which you have heard,—the quarrel of the candidate with his agent (not the London, but the local agent,) the objections to some of his land nationalization views which were openly expressed, other objections relating to his Republicanism and his religious unfaith which were not openly discussed, besides many other difficulties. The indomitable spirit of the man triumphed over all, and the result was as I have described above. If Mr. Keay exhibits a like tenacity of purpose in the House of Commons there will be some bad half-hours for the Under-Secretary of State for India. Sir John Gorst will find John Seymour Keay a worse infliction even than Mr. Bradlaugh. Those who know of the friendship existing between the Member for Elgin and the present Secretary of the Government of India are wondering whether this friendship will bar the raising of the Berar question in Parliament.

Mr. Moreton Frewen's "country-house" agitation in favour of bi-metallism, of which I gave you some particulars last week, began exceedingly well in the Library of Eaton Lodge last Friday. A large and representative assemblage of persons interested in agriculture, faced Mr. Frewen when he rose to deliver his hour-long address on Prices. You will be able to judge for yourself how admirably Mr. Frewen dealt with his subject. The question has been shown of technicalities, and has been treated in a manner likely to make it comprehensible to the most bucolic of individuals. In thus popularising his subject this Apostle of Rehabilitated Silver is acting wisely, and is likely to advance the cause he so ably advocates. At the meeting on Friday last Sir Brydges Henniker, Registrar-General, spoke; he strongly supported Mr. Frewen's contentions. In spite of Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of bi-metallism there can be little doubt it will make considerable headway in this country, and most determined efforts will be made to restore silver to its old place in the coinage of the current values.

The music halls and places of variety entertainments have attracted much attention owing to the Licensing Committee of the London County Council having refused licenses in certain cases,—notably the Aquarium. A strong desire to purify these places of assembly of all that is immoral appears to be the controlling influence in the minds of the Councillors. It must, however, be said that except as to certain places being the resort of women of ill-fame, whose conduct, however, is not called into question, the immorality alleged to exist was not proved. As a matter of fact so far as the performances are concerned there is little that is immoral, and not much that is vulgar. There is a feeling that the County Council Committee are acting with scant wisdom, and are likely to provoke a reaction which will leave things worse than they are. Undoubtedly, too, there is not a little mock-modesty in the determination to refuse a license to a music hall or place of entertainment, when women of loose life are known to resort thither. Upon the point as to whether the women are not less of a nuisance when attending such places than when they are in the streets there ought not to be two opinions: the scandal is far smaller and the annoyance to respectable people at a minimum. Unless great care is shown by the Council itself, when reviewing, as an Appeal Court, the decisions of its Committee more harm will be done to morality by the course now taken than good. In the interests of purity the mark will be over-shot and impurity and immorality will gain. In a matter of this kind it is uncommonly hard to know where to draw the line. This fact has a restraining influence on criticism, and the Committee is in consequence being more tenderly dealt with than might have been expected.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUDNEIRA, Oct. 24.

If we are to rely on the "Meteorological Observations," reported daily in the two Bombay newspapers, Akola and Amraoti on Sunday, the 20th instant, were the two coldest places out of the forty-one observatories in India, the *maximum* temperature registered being 74° and 75° respectively, while the *minimum* showed 70·2° and 70·3°. If this temperature and humidity be continued—we may expect to have many "Europe mornings." During last week there have been several showers of rain; but since Monday last, the weather has become very agreeable, so much so that blankets are brought into requisition after nine months of stifling weather.

Drafts from England, for the Middlesex Regiment at Kampti, passed through here by rail last Monday and Tuesday. The first batch consisted of 102 men, 4 women, and 4 children with Captain Bennet, Dr. Cockery and Sergeant-Major Moore. The second batch consisted of 57 men in charge of Lieutenant Norris and a European medical subordinate. The first batch occupied only three railway carriages, or 34 men to each. Anything seems to be good enough for poor "Tommy Atkins." They were packed together like a tin of sardines, without even elbow room. "Tommy" is not supposed even to have sleep in a train. This state of "cramming" should be avoided. The two men who deserted at Bombay have been "collared" to use "Tommy's" expression, and will be sent on to Kampti.

Several acquisitions have been made recently to the "Masonic world" in this Province, the last being Rev. Hector Macduff and Mr. N. Godfrey from Amraoti, and Doctor Reilly, Civil Surgeon, from Akola. With Surgeon Major Little, M.D., in the "Eastern Chair" Lodge "Berar" cannot but be prosperous and in a flourishing state. Unfortunately the provincial lodge at this station is not centrally situated.

The G. I. P. R. Volunteers "O" Company minstrels, under the patronage of Captain J. Garrett and Lieutenant Bonner, gave a performance on the night of the 23rd in aid of their "Recreation Club" at this station. The "roaring programme"—as it was called—was well rendered, and each performer did his best to entertain the audience. I should have liked to have seen the "Victoria Empress" come in more profusely, for so good a cause.

The double line of rails from Bhosawul, or rather from Nargaon to Mulkapur, will be entirely completed in a few weeks. For want of materials the sanctioned length to Sheagaon has been delayed. The two passenger trains to and from Nagpur have been "running late" rather frequently during the month.

The "Chief Civil Master Armourer" (Mr. Comerford) from Poona who was here only in March last, is expected in Berar early next month. The cause of his early advent is probably to resume testing the bayonets and swords of the Volunteer Corps; as for some unaccountable reason he received orders during his last inspection not to continue testing them. The question was asked why? But echo only answered why? The recent defects found in the swords and bayonets in the Regular Army necessitates the overhauling of these weapons both in the Volunteers and Police, as well as the Hyderabad Contingent Troops stationed at Ellichpur, Amraoti, Akola, and Hingoli. The latter is on the confines of this Province.

The Resident at Hyderabad (Mr. D. Fitzpatrick C.S.I.,) who was Honorary Colonel Surma Valley Light Horse, and who encourages volunteering will doubtless be asked to be Honorary Colonel of the Berar Volunteer Rifles with the head of the administration as Honorary Colonel, together with the popular Major Commandant, the Berar Volunteer movement will, no doubt, be benefited. The head of this Province, Mr. Plowden, Revenue Commissioner, should be asked first to accept the Honorary Colonelship. Being on the spot, he would be better able to further the interest of the corps and rectify several shortcomings so as to make regular attendance, &c., more a pleasure than an irksome task which it now is.

It is premature to write about Colonel J. K. L. Mackenzie, M.S.C., Judicial Commissioner, H.A.D., proceeding on furlough to take up a lucrative appointment in East Africa with the consent of the Government of India. But, in the event of Colonel Mackenzie accepting the Governorship, rumours point to Mr. Obbard, C.S., the Sessions Judge, H.A.D., as his successor. In this case a Deputy Commissionership will become vacant, and it is expected the mantle will fall—and deservedly so—on Mr. C. A. W. Davies, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, H.A.D., who has been once superseded. His abilities as a Judicial and Revenue Officer are too well known to need recapitulation.

It is very likely that Colonel Mackenzie will proceed on short leave early next month to see his expected future Colonial *habitat*, and if to his liking, he will then bid adieu to this Province after a residence in it of over 27 years, from 29th April 1862.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

A circular has been distributed in England by the Civil Engineers' Association containing the articles from the Calcutta *Englishman* of August 19, and the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette* of August 22 last, on the proposal of the Secretariat to suspend the rule providing for the retirement of members of the P. W. D. at fifty-five years of age. The circular also gives a condensed statement of the criticisms of th *Allgemeine Zeitung*, on a report made to the German Government on the Civil Services of India. In it the editor shows clearly that the depreciation of the rupee is producing general discontent, personal anxiety for the future, and consequently a lessening interest in the service of the State; and that all this tends gradually to undermine "the important supremacy of the English official, which up till this time has done more towards the successful government of millions of inhabitants than all other causes combined." The circular concludes as follows:—

"Thus writes the German editor; what does England say to his friendly warning? We first see that the editor of a German newspaper knows more about "the burning question in India than the editors of any English newspaper, who if they know of it, are strangely silent. And past Secretaries of State for India are to blame. For twenty years—from the time of His Grace the Duke of Argyll down to Earl Kimberley's regime at the Indian Office—each Secretary of State has instructed the Government of India to place the Civil Engineers in the P. W. D. of India on terms of equality with the R.E., who are paid their pensions and furlough allowances in sterling. Why has this act of justice never been carried out? The C. E. are the men who have constructed the railways, canals, irrigation works, &c., which have enabled India to send her produce cheaply to Europe and thus compete successfully with every other nation, to the great advantage of the natives. Why are the C. E. in the condition described by our German critic? Why has the Government of India ignored the instructions of Secretaries of State? The answer is because the P. W. D. is governed by a Secretariat composed entirely of Royal Engineers, who have systematically opposed the equalisation of emoluments so often recommended and promised to the C. E.—one of the so-called Uncovenanted Services pitied by the editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*! This is what the editors of the *Englishman* and *Civil and Military Gazette* mean by certain veiled sentences in the articles reprinted on this paper. It is notorious in India; unknown, of course, in England, and uncared for."

A last echo of the Naval Review, or rather of the Cowes week. Lord Hardwicke is the hero of the story, which has the merit of being true, or at all events of being told by himself. He went to the Osborne to write his name in the Emperor William's book, and when coming off found the Prince of Wales in company with a German officer. Lord Hardwicke went to pay his respects to the Prince, who, just as he was presenting him to the German, turned round, his attention being called off by some incident at sea. Lord Hardwicke began to converse with the officer, whose name he had not caught. Referring to the visit of the Emperor, he observed that his Majesty, no doubt, bored himself when up at Osborne, and said he had heard the Emperor was going to spend that afternoon there. He asked the officer if that was so, and got the following reply: "No, he is on board the Osborne, and he is talking to Lord Hardwicke at this minute." This story was current on shore within half-an-hour, and quite obliterated the sensation caused by the pilling of "Young Tom" for the Royal Yacht Squadron.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.

The regular meeting of "Sorosis" was held in the Alexandra School on Saturday afternoon. The room was handsomely decorated with banners, flowers, and plants. Her Majesty's portrait, and the portrait of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales were draped with the national colors. One of Soundy's grand piano's added to the attractions of the meeting. After the opening exercises were gone through with, it was voted to omit the usual essays and discussions, and to listen to a musical programme which had been prepared by the Society and its friends.

The opening piece, a duet by Mrs. A. Barns and Miss Devonshire, "The Caliph of Bagdad," was exceedingly well played and much enjoyed. Miss Carsetjee kindly read an interesting account of the origin of one of the most popular songs that was ever written 'Ever of thee I am fondly dreaming," and afterwards sang the song which had an entirely new meaning after learning its history. Miss O'Connor sang the "Maiden's Prayer" in a very pleasing style, some of her high notes being remarkable for their sweetness and clearness. Miss Carpenter sang "Apprenticed" and "The Lost Chord" in her own pleasing way and style. Her voice was exceedingly pure and clear, and she did herself great credit. Miss Ballard sang "Orsini," sung at the banquet in the "Opera of Lucrezia Borgia," and by request "La Fillite aux Chansons." Miss Ballard has a finely cultivated, rich, and powerful voice, and was listened to with great pleasure. All the songs by the Parsi young ladies were very creditably done, and reflected much credit on their own efforts, and Miss Howell who had so carefully trained them. The "Flower Gatherers," "Silver Bells of Memory," and "Home they brought her Warrior Bold" were all much enjoyed, and the two choruses "Treasures of Home," and "Come over the Moonlit Sea" by the school-girls were excellent. A Persian song was sung by four Parsi ladies which added much to the enjoyment of the programme. Miss Paloucotte's piano solo "Home, Sweet Home" and variations was played in a style which showed much ability in so young a performer, and promised brilliant results in the future.

Pundita Ramabai who was then introduced, addressed the meeting. She said:—I have enjoyed this first musical entertainment given by Sorosis very much. All of these meetings are doing much for my country-women. I wish also to tell you of the other work which Dr. Ryder is doing here, and which I think will soon be heard and known all over India—her work to promote technical education for women. It is what my country-women need, and what will do more for them than those of you who have not seen the women of England and America, can believe. I am myself reaping the benefit of Dr. Ryder's efforts. I go every day to the book-keeping class that she has organised. I see some of my class-mates here, and I know they will join with me in asking every woman who can, to come and learn this or some other kind of work, that will be of service to you if you ever need to provide for your own daily wants. If you do not wish to learn will you help in obtaining scholarships for those who do wish to, but who are too poor to pay the necessary expense? I think we should all appreciate and help Dr. Ryder in her efforts to benefit the women of India while she is among us.

Mrs. Sarah B. Goslin said: I want to say that I endorse the Pundita's remarks, and believe we should try and make the world understand that cooking and housekeeping have a monied value, and that we are entitled to remuneration for such services.

Dr. Ryder thanked the friends for the music they had given, and the visitors for encouraging Sorosis by their presence and good-will. We are working on a broad platform, she said, and would invite any lady who wished to join us. I am constantly receiving messages from kind and anxious friends of our society giving me advice as to what I should do and what I should not do, what Sorosis should do, and what it must not do. Now for all this advice when given in a spirit of kindness I am truly grateful and many most valuable suggestions have come to me in this way, but to our anxious friends who are greatly troubled about the "class" of women, we are enrolling on our list of members, I wish to say once for all to those kind men and women, you need not trouble yourselves lest some Mary Magdalene, cast in her lot among us. A literary society for women only does not generally attract that class of women, besides if one should come I would welcome her most heartily, and be glad with a great joy that she wished to learn a better way—I would say to her "neither do I condemn thee, come and sit by me," and with special care and anxiety I would endeavour to increase her love for us and our society. No dear anxious friends you are wasting your fears, and your postage, and like most other borrowed trouble it is all in vain, for that class of women have not come to us. One other notice it has become necessary to give, namely. No person is authorized to solicit funds or donations for Sorosis. We need money. Was there ever a society or an individual that did not? But we do not wish to solicit it. We need dictionaries, reference books, maps, charts, black-boards, a piano of our own. We need our own hall in a quiet place; we need chairs, desks, tables, writing conveniences, &c. We need dishes and table linen, that at our quarterly social meetings we may be able to entertain ourselves, and to invite our friends to join us. But no person is authorized to solicit funds for Sorosis. I wish to acknowledge the gift of sixteen rupees from an unknown friend to help the expenses of to-day's entertainment.

Miss Daver moved an adjournment for two weeks. All joined in singing "God save the Queen," and the meeting adjourned.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS AT MHOW.

A Mhow correspondent writes:—It was just in the fitness of things that Khan Bahadurs Bezonjee Sorabjee and N. M Khory should have entertained the Parsee cricketers at a dinner at the Parsee Recreation Club on Tuesday last in honour of their first visit to Mhow. The club room was nicely decorated. After the usual toast of the Queen and the Royal family had been given, Khan Bahadur Bezonjee, addressing the assembly, said:—"Mr. Merwanjee and Gentlemen,—When the members of the Mhow Gymkhana invited the Parsee Baronet Cricket Club they displayed that nice feeling of generous rivalry in sporting matters for which Englishmen are so renowned. From the time the first Parsee team went to England the Parsee cricketers have become famous. Their idea of combating with Englishmen, in their own country, in their own national game, and in which Englishmen excel all others, was a bold one. This extraordinarily daring attempt of the Parsees to board the lion in his own den, evoked surprise; but it, at the same time, took the fancy of the public and enlisted the active sympathy and support of many powerful noblemen, and above all of the noble people of the United Kingdom. Wherever the Parsee cricketers travelled, whether in England or in India, they were received with open arms. On the arrival, therefore, of the Baronet Club here it occurred to my esteemed friend Khan Bahadur Khory and myself that it would not be at all right to allow the members thereof to leave Mhow without expressing, however inadequately, our appreciation of their praiseworthy efforts to make the manly game of cricket as national with the Parsees as it is with Englishmen. To me it is a special pleasure to meet on this their sporting tour, the members of a distinguished club of which my son was at one time a member. Khan Bahadur Khory and I must thank them for accepting our invitation. I now propose the health of the captain and members of the Baronet Club, and I hope that their first visit to Mhow will not be the last, but that on the contrary it will prove to be the beginning of many others." (Applause.) The toast was honoured with enthusiasm. Mr. Daboo, the vice-president of the Club, in reply said that the Baronet Club was extremely obliged to Khan Bahadurs Bezonjee and Khory for the hospitality they had received at their hands. He further said that in all the matches played with the Bombay Gymkhana, the Baronet Club had always had the large share of eleven, and that it had produced the finest bats in Messrs. Pavri, Gagrat, Dubash, and others.

Brig.-Gen. Sir J. W. McQueen, K.C.B., A.D.C. Commandant of the Frontier Force, embarks on the 24th inst., on return to duty from sick leave.

When General Boulanger arrived at St. Heliers in Jersey he was greeted with cries of "Vive Boulanger" when he stepped ashore. The lady accompanying him, who is said to be his daughter, was thrown from her berth during the voyage, and had her forehead badly cut. The General travels *incog.*, it seems. He is known as "Monsieur Ducheyne."

The Board of Trade returns for September show that the imports for the month amounted to £33,382,561, being an increase of £4,968,189 as compared with the same month last year; and that the exports amounted to £19,637,384, being an increase of £33,724 as compared with September, 1888. The imports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted to £300,810,121, being an increase of £31,193,690 as compared with the same period last year. The exports for the nine months amounted to £182,001,713, being an increase of £7,730,171 as compared with the same period last year.

MR. MORETON FREWEN AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following is the text of Mr. Moreton Frewen's address at Easton Lodge on the 4th inst.:—

There is perhaps no subject of equal importance which is yet more difficult to state in popular language than that which we have met to consider, and it would be extravagant on my part to expect that in the course of a short hour, I may be able to cover the whole ground of the silver question; indeed I have no such hope, but if I succeed in conveying to you the impression which has become with me a conviction for some years past, that this so-called silver question is a question of the most far reaching social importance, that upon it depends the future range of prices all over the world, and not merely the prosperity, but perhaps the very solvency of the Western Nations during the next century, then indeed I shall have justified to some extent my claim to the considerate attention of this meeting.

We are dealing, we must remember, with a highly complex question. It is not a question such as free trade, or such as the question now pending of the propriety of revising the British Constitution. Important as these questions are yet because they find their best solution in the growing intelligence of our people, they may be safely decided by the pressure from below. But before this silver question can be settled, the people must know what it is all about, and they cannot be students before they are teachers. It is the hope of the Bimetallic League that by means of these meetings in the country houses of Great Britain we may make such converts to our views as, from their position and education, may themselves become fresh centres of intelligence all over England, and I may be permitted to say that as the idea of these country house gatherings originated with Lady Brooke, it is fitting that the very first of them should be held at Easton.

It will assist me very much if this meeting can agree to consider this great question upon its merits, prejudices or pre-possessions one way or the other. I was myself such a bigoted gold monometallist a few years since, that it was distasteful even to consider the argument for reform; it would have been difficult for me at one time to have brought myself to attend such a meeting as this at all, but the argument for bimetallism, when once examined, appears to me, I confess, an exact scientific truth and if it is this, then its acceptance by the country is only a question of time, and the greater our intelligence the shorter will be our sufferings.

Now, I suppose that in these days of mortgages and other long credits, there is no one who disputes the vast importance of a general rise or a general fall of prices. If a farm is bought for £10,000, of which sum, the half has been borrowed on mortgage of that farm it must clearly be of vital importance to the purchaser, whether its value rises to £15,000 or falls to £5,000. In the one case by selling one acre in three the purchaser extinguishes the mortgage, while in the other case the mortgage will have extinguished the purchaser by obliterating his interest in the property. There, in a nutshell, is the silver question to-day. There exists a small minority of the community which has lent money on mortgage. The greater the rise in the value of gold the greater their gains must be, and what is a rise in the value of gold except another expression for a fall of prices? For this minority, therefore, where before 1873 they lent the value of one acre, or one bullock, or one ton of rails, to-day they are entitled to demand from their debtor two acres, or two tons, in consequence of the fall of all prices. Now a condition of things such as this—a rise in the value of money, so rapid and so considerable, must inevitably have brought in its wake great losses, a paralysis of many industries, uncertainty in the employment of the wage-earning classes, and virtually a redistribution of property. And if, as I hope to convince this meeting, the great fall of prices during the past fifteen years has been the inevitable and the foreseen result of certain alterations in monetary laws—if it is these laws which, still unrepealed, are responsible for the impoverishment of our agriculture, for the periodical and almost continuous depression of our trade, for the general absence of a fair rate of profit in every business, and for the aggravation of the burden of the National Debt—if I say all these consequences shall appear to have followed naturally and inevitably from these recent changes in monetary law, then I do not believe that it will appear to you any proper equivalent for such national losses, that out of the wreck of many industries, and by the wreck of many lives, a mere handful of money kings have become not only enormously rich, but also politically powerful beyond all precedent.

Now, to recognise clearly what has been going on, we must consider first what it is that decides the general range of prices, over considerable periods of time. Of course the price of wheat may rise while the price of beef is falling, there will be local fluctuations in prices, the consequence of increased supplies or of diminished demand; that of course we all freely admit. But what is it that absolutely controls the general level of prices all the world over? Why was it that in the 15th century wages were less than three shillings a-week the price of a quarter of wheat eight shillings, the price of a good bullock, fifteen shillings? There was no Free Trade, no foreign competition, no railways, nor triple expansion engines in the 15th century to account for such condition of low prices, a condition which silly people call "cheapness!" Then what was it which decided that prices 400 years since should be on a scale so low as compared with prices now? Clearly it was the smaller volume of money in the country, it could have been nothing else. A pound in the 15th century bought a great deal more wheat than it does to-day, because there were very few pounds about. Wheat was thus "cheap" because money was "dear." And similarly at the present time the pound is becoming more valuable—is able to buy more labour and more land than fifteen years since, because every year in consequence of these legislative changes to which I am about to draw your attention, pounds in Great Britain are becoming less and less plentiful. If we had for some

Allison declare that the collapse of the Roman Empire was due to the failure of the mines of Greece and Spain. From the sixth century to the sixteenth there were no considerable additions from any existing source to the stock of the precious metals. Whereas Dr. Jacoba estimated that in the first century there were over 3000 millions sterling of money within the Roman Empire, the same authority declares that 1,500 years later, at the time of the discovery of America, the monetary stock of all Europe had dwindled to an aggregate of only 35 millions. Then came what was called the Silver Age in the world's history. With the opening of the great silver veins of Potosi in Peru the annual production of the precious metals rose sixfold, so that at the close of the sixteenth century, the monetary stock of Europe had increased from 35 millions to 140 millions. What effect had this vast increase of money on prices? Between 1630 and 1690 we find that the price of land in this country had risen 400 per cent., and while all wages rose fivefold the price of wheat went up from 8s. per quarter to 32s. per quarter, and remained there. Of this rise, Adam Smith says, in the *Wealth of Nations*:—

"The discovery of the abundant mines of America seems to have been the sole cause of this diminution in the value of silver in proportion to that of corn. It has been accounted for, accordingly, in the same manner by everybody, and there never has been any dispute, either about the fact or about the cause of it." Professor Cairnes says of this flow of silver that—

"It rendered possible that remarkable expansion of Oriental trade which forms the most striking feature of the age that followed.

Time will not permit me to dwell upon those contemporary developments of progress and civilisation which resulted from the blessed abundance of this new monetary supply; enough to say that there was a sudden emergence of modern civilization and refinement from the darkness of the Dark Ages; it was not merely or even chiefly the expansion of our trade with the Orient which is attributable to this cause, but the stimulus afforded by rising prices to every industry and to every enterprise is to be read on each page of the history of that period. The silver of Peru was poured out in such abundance because any ounce of it taken to the nearest mint could be coined into a crown-piece, and that crown-piece would buy a bushel of wheat; thirty such crown-peices would buy an acre of good land. No one can pretend that this silver, if converted into spoons and forks, could have affected prices or stimulated industries. It was the law which in giving silver free coinage, and in permitting silver to be legal tender money, gave silver in a large measure its value. But for the law, therefore, there would have been no Silver Age. No such development of commerce would have occurred, and a very brilliant chapter of history would have been marred. And if, as I hold, it would have been criminal in the State to have refused to mint in the 16th century the silver which came from Potosi, if Europe, and the trade of Europe, would at that time have been intolerably hampered but for the abundance of the new money, why is it not criminal to-day that the law should be excluding silver from the mint of London, the mints of Paris, the mints of Berlin—from the mints of all Europe? "Of all human agencies," says Wolowski, "money is that one which costs the least for the work it performs," and it is this agency, it is this all-important machinery of human progress which modern legislation has set itself deliberately to restrict and to destroy. And I firmly believe that a little later history will denounce the present boycott of silver in Europe, whether that boycott is owing to the folly of the statesman or to the greed of the usurer, to either or to both of these causes; for the very first time in the history of Europe, for the last fifteen years only, silver has been excluded from every mint in Europe; whereas, before 1873 every ounce of silver that came from the mines of Asia or America could be brought, and was brought, to the mints of all the leading continental nations, to be there coined into legal tender money; to-day not one ounce is being so coined anywhere—not one ounce. The position of prices, therefore, up to 1873 may be thus exactly illustrated. Imagine a pair of huge balance-scales—that upon one was placed the mass of commodities produced every year, while into the other there was perpetually emptying through two pipes all the gold and all the silver that was produced, there had resulted an equilibrium of prices subject merely to local variations of supply and demand; but now since 1873, the pipe which brought in the flow of silver has been wholly cut off, so that the scale of prices continues to go lower and lower, the scale of gold higher and higher.

That a wrong so scandalous and so evident should have been permitted to go so long undiscovered, is indeed surprising. I am sure you will recognise that the price of all property in this country had been raised century after century by the free flow of silver—the free coinage of silver at the mints. All the present owners of property in this country had brought their mills, their houses, their estates, at these prices, leaving often one-half of the purchase money on mortgage; and now to suit the pocket interests of a certain class of money-lenders, silver has been outlawed—has been expelled from circulation, and with 4,000 millions of indebtedness we forsooth are to sit still and see prices when no longer supported by silver, recede possibly to the level of the 15th century! I should like to know where the present landed proprietors of Great Britain will be, if the value of an acre of good land is to fall to £6, the price, remember, previous to the flow of silver in the 16th century; and what disturbances shall we see before wages have been reduced to 5s. a-week!

During the eighteenth century the flow of silver from America fell off, but the rapidly increasing monetary requirements of Europe were fairly satisfied by the large new gold supplies which were forthcoming from the river beds of Brazil; according to Humboldt the gold supplied from this source during the century amounted to not less than 170 millions sterling; but by 1803, while the Brizilian mines had been abandoned as worked out, no new silver mines had been discovered anywhere, so that during the first fifty years of the present century England and all Europe experienced the very worst effects of a contraction of the currency—of money scarce and dear. The industries were paralysed, because prices were always falling, half the operative classes were begging in the streets; money was unloanable, because no one in his senses would borrow money in order to buy a property to-day which was likely to have largely fallen in value a year hence. The burdens of mortgagors had become intolerable, to pay the stipulated interest to their mortgagees they were obliged by rack-renting their tenants to take more and more of the produce of the soil. The burden of the National Debt was ever increasing *pari passu* with the fall of prices: it required more hours of labour, or more wheat or iron or coal to purchase the sovereign which the citizen was compelled to pay the Government for his share of the interest of the National Debt. Everywhere in Europe the perpetual shrinkage of prices was bringing in its train the gravest social disturbances. Of the condition of things in this country, Mr. Disraeli, in an electoral address in 1832, used these words:—"Ireland in rebellion, the farmer in doubt, the shipowner in despair, our merchants without trade, the revenue declining, the wealthy hoarding their useless capital." Now, what were the currency conditions of those lean years? I have already said that the gold supply from Brazil was exhausted, and that no considerable amount of silver was forthcoming from the world's mines. The consequence was that while there were no additions to the amount of metallic money in Europe, the existing stock was being from day to day diminished by the melting up of coins for use in the arts, also by losses owing to abrasion of coin, shipwreck, and other causes.

Jacob estimates that the monetary stock of Europe had diminished from 380 millions in 1809 to 313 millions in 1830, and that still all the conditions of increased shrinkage were going on; and look now at the consequences of this diminution of money on prices; both Jevons and Newmarch were able to establish that during those very years, prices fell no less than 41 per cent., and that between 1809 and 1849, prices of land, labour, and all commodities had fallen by no less than 50 per cent.! Now what was it that in 1849 averted the insolvency of the landed interest of this country, which insolvency then appeared to be more imminent, and more inevitable than it does to-day? And what was it that in 1849 so suddenly arrested the continuous fall of prices—that reversed this fall and brought about during the third quarter of this century a rapid rise of all prices? Does anyone question that it was the prodigious mass of new gold first from California in 1849, and then three years later from Australia, which came pouring into Europe in every ship? Remember what happened immediately after the discovery of America—how Adam Smith assures us that the rise of wages, the rise in the value of land, and of wheat—a rise of 400 per cent. in sixty years, was due solely to the mass of silver which poured into Europe from America; and similarly when from the river beds of California and Ballarat, some 400 millions sterling of gold was forthcoming in fifteen years, is it any wonder that prices should have risen fast, that the revenues of the nations should have increased by leaps and bounds; that this advance in values should have stimulated to the very utmost, human industry and enterprise, and that the burden of all fixed debts should have been lightened. That quarter of a century was the "Golden Age" in the world's entire history. Its characteristic was the perpetual rise of wages and prices. Silly people who had claimed for Free Trade an era of cheapness—an era of low prices—rubbed their eyes when prices, instead of falling, advanced 30 per cent., but they still went about declaring that this phenomenal improvement was the consequence of Free Trade, losing sight of the fact that the protectionist nations enjoyed, equally with ourselves, the sun of this universal prosperity. The development of railways and ships between 1850 and 1875—the invention of all labour-saving machines—had been unexampled in the history of the world, production was enormously increased, yet so far from any fall of prices, prices were found to be advancing fast in every quarter of the globe; all this was the direct effect of the great supplies of the new gold. Gold was abundant, therefore gold was cheap—that is, prices were high.

It was this very prosperity, and the confident happiness begotten of this prosperity, which was to be the undoing of the landed interest of this country, and not of this country only, but the landed interest also of Europe and America; in 1873 we were to witness an effectual attempt to tamper with the currencies of the western nations, and to interfere by legislation with every existing contract! What are the facts? I have already endeavoured to point out the relation between the amount of money and the general range of prices: we have seen how when masses of new silver or new gold were discovered prices at once rose, but when no fresh discoveries took place then prices fell; clearly it is the interest of those who have lent fixed sums of money on mortgage that prices should fall. Suppose that £5,000 has been lent on a farm worth £10,000, actually the mortgagor is the owner of half the farm, the mortgagee the owner of the other half, but if there occurs such a fall in the value of land as we have witnessed in the past fifteen years, a fall of perhaps 50 per cent., then the luckless mortgagor is evicted, and the mortgagee, instead of owning half the farm owns it all. Now, how could such a fall of prices as this be engineered? How was the value of every sovereign lent on mortgage to be doubled? How was the interest of the debtor classes of the community to be sacrificed wholesale? In order that you may recognise the revolution which was immediately to follow 1873, I shall have to ask your close attention to the currency conditions of England and Europe before 1873.

(*To be continued.*)

PIERS AT AMBAONI CREEK.

A PETITION has been addressed to Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S., First Assistant Collector, and President, Taluka Board of Salsette, Bandora, regarding the necessity for piers at Ambaoni Creek and improving the roads there, as follows:—Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Babaim, Borivli, Gorai, Ecsar, Simpolli, and Dysur, ask you to be so good as to lay the following requests before the board, trusting that that body will be so good as to give their attention to our humble representations.

Our first request is that piers may be constructed at the Ambaoni Creek. This proposal is, as you are aware, pending before the board for many years past. You must also be aware that the ferry passengers have to bear serious hardships and inconveniences for want of piers, as to get to the boats they have to plod through a deep swamp, full of oyster, and sharp stones, which gash and pierce the feet. From a pecuniary point of view, too, the absence of piers is a serious drawback, as carts, whether empty or loaded, cannot approach the points at which the boats touch. If the road lines laid down on either side of the creek were intended to secure comfort, convenience, and facilities for us, we have no reason to believe that they were not designed for those purposes. The absence of piers, we submit, entirely frustrates those benevolent and wise intentions. From what has been stated, it becomes apparent, from whatever point one chooses to view the question, that further delays in carrying out the project mean a corresponding injury to our interests and welfare and a prolongation of our anxieties. We regret, however, to hear that a wrong impression prevails in certain quarters that there is, and there will be, no traffic by the ferry, and on that point we may be permitted to state that the nett income realizable from the ferry proceeds for the current year amounts to upwards of rupees three hundred a year. This sum will surely increase, as soon as the piers are constructed, as it is certain that with a proper ferry system there will then be an open outlet to the local produce. Facilities of communication, an easy access with the Bombay market, will tend to enhance the prices of the local products. When prices so rise, the working classes and landed proprietors alike will be put on their mettle in the pursuit of gainful traffic and avocations. And the vigour and new life so infused will give an impetus to all industries, and under this stimulating influence the resources of the country will be extensively developed. Thus our present condition will be greatly improved, and its effect will be perceived in the increase of traffic, which means an increase of revenue. These happy and desirable results cannot, however, be realized but with the permission of the board over which you have the honour to preside, and to secure this end we entreat you to expostulate with the members of the board on the subject. This act of goodness on your part we shall not forget, but shall ever pray for the long life and prosperity of our benefactors and well-wishers.

Our next request is that the road lines, mentioned in paragraph 2 of this petition, may be widened. The lines, as at present constructed, are too narrow to allow convenient passage for two carts at a time, and seeing that they are to be used by pedestrians as well, there is every likelihood of serious accidents occurring, even resulting in the loss of human lives. The road lines, in question, up to this day, are not freely thrown open for vehicular traffic, as they are undergoing constant repairs, and have not yet approached to full completion. Such being the case, we shall be obliged, if our request is granted. We may be permitted to observe, however, that roads constructed elsewhere in Salsette have invariably a width of 18 feet, and we confess we are unable to perceive why so good a rule has been deviated from in the case of the road lines under reference.

Lastly, we beg to request you will kindly draw the attention of the Board to the fact that within the short period these roads have existed they already require numberless repairs, the recent rains having carried away portions of them, piecemeal, so that the whole work has fallen into a state of frightful disorder. This state of things shows, in our humble opinion, the utter unsoundness of the work, and we, therefore, hope that the road lines, now referred to will be so well consolidated that they may not so often go out of repair and be broken up. We need not remark that repairs involve expenditures, and expenditures are a drain upon the resources at the disposal of the local boards. But there is another aspect of the question, which affects us seriously, and this we view with considerable alarm and anxiety. For, it cannot be forgotten that the money so wasted, because it is taken up by avoidable expenditures, is the money accumulated by levy of taxes from us. And the public treasury being thus exhausted, your board will naturally feel reluctant to sanction outlays on most urgent measures, when requested to do so.

We learn, however, that at a meeting of your board held in the month of May last, a resolution was passed to the effect that, should circumstances demand, that body would be prepared to sanction expenditures for carrying out the larger scheme of the two submitted, which includes piers, widening the road lines, and improving the quality of the work in question, and we contend that the facts stated, and observations made in the foregoing paragraphs, indicate the utter necessity of putting that scheme into execution, and accordingly we hope your Board will admit the wisdom of giving immediate effect to that resolution.

PRESENTATION TO A DISTINGUISHED MAHOMEDAN.

A DEPUTATION of the Anjuman-i-Ishatul Islam of Bombay, consisting of Messrs. Kazi Esmail Porebandari, Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Monim, Moulvi Mahomed Barkatoola, Munshi Shaik Ahmed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood, Munshi Moobaruck Hassan, Sayed Nasiroodeen, Sayad Hoosan, hon. secretary, and many others, waited upon Mr. Mir Sirfraz Ali, barrister-at-law, the eldest son of Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Detective Police at his residence near Grant Road bridge on Sunday afternoon, to present him with an address of congratulation on his recent success at the bar examination. Mr. Munshi Shaik Ahmed, one of the leading members of the Association, read the address, which was written in Urdu, and illuminated. After the address, garlands and nosegays were presented to him by the vice-president of the Anjuman. Mr. Mir Sirfraz Ali in a short and eloquent reply, heartily thanked the members for their kind trouble, as well as for their good wishes, and expressed a hope that he will do his best for the welfare of the Mahomedan community, whenever his services would be required, and suggested that it would be very good if all Mahomedans would impart to their children a sound religious education as well as an education in some profession.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and Mr. Justice Hart.)

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHIKA RAMA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Fitzmaurice, Acting Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who in September last convicted the first accused of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. The second accused was similarly convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused; and Mr. Wasudew Kirtikar (for Mr. Shantaram) appeared for the Crown.

The first accused and his brother Raijee Rama were charged with having murdered Girdhur Guman; and their father Rama Jesung was charged with having abetted the murder. The Sessions Judge acquitted the father and discharged him, as there was no evidence against him. The case for the prosecution against the other two was that they proceeded on the morning of the 17th May last, the first accused being armed with a sword, to the house of Girdhur Guman, in consequence of a quarrel which had taken place between the latter and their father. They dragged him out of the house, Bhika having seized him by an arm, and Raijee by the hair of his head. When they had taken him a few paces from his door, they left him go, but as he was on the point of escaping, Bhika cut him over the head with the sword. He was sent to the Broach hospital, where he arrived the next day. The acting Civil Surgeon despaired of his life from the first. He was taken from the hospital on the 15th July to his village, Janor, where he died the following day, the cause of death being the sword wound inflicted by Bhika. The Civil Surgeon stated that he allowed the deceased to be removed from the hospital at the urgent request of his brother; that the removal might have accelerated his death, but it could not have been prevented. The Sessions Judge remarked it was to be regretted that the deceased was removed from the hospital and it seemed very probable that the removal accelerated the death; but this did not affect his Honor's opinion that the death of the deceased was due to the wound on his head. The brother who removed the deceased stated that he offered him no nourishment from the time he left the hospital on the 15th July up to about 10 p.m. the following day when he reached his own village, a distance of six or seven miles, carrying the deceased on a cot; and that on arrival at the village the deceased died. The Sessions Judge remarked that, according to the medical evidence, death must have resulted from the wound, so that whatever degree of blame might attach to the deceased's brother for removing him from the hospital against the advice of the Civil Surgeon, and for neglecting to give him nourishment afterwards, by which measures death might have been accelerated, the responsibility of the author of the wound was not lessened. The Sessions Judge had not the slightest doubt upon the evidence that Bhika inflicted the sword cut on the deceased's head, being assisted at the time by his brother Raijee. The motive for the crime was that the deceased had used abusive language to the father of the prisoners over a quarrel which had arisen by the latter insinuating that Girdher's wife was the mistress of another man. His Honor saw no palliating circumstances in the case. Differing from the assessors, he sentenced the first prisoner to death, and the second to transportation for life.

Their lordships, taking into consideration all the facts of the case were of opinion that the evidence raised a doubt, of which the prisoners were entitled to the benefit. They reversed the convictions and sentences, and ordered both the prisoners to be discharged.

MILITARY.

LT.-GEN. SIR EVELYN WOOD has resumed command of the Aldershot Division, on his return from leave of absence on the Continent.

COL. F. W. RHODES, Royal Dragoons, has resigned the appointment of A. D. C. to Sir James Dormer, commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt.

ON Lt.-Col. T. Burnett, R. H. A., shortly relinquishing the command of the Royal Horse Artillery Brigade at Aldershot, it is understood he will be succeeded by Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Rothe, R. A., now commanding the Royal Artillery at Dublin.

CAPT. LORD BINNING, Royal Horse Guards, who went home some time ago from India, does not return to Madras as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Connemara, having applied to resign his appointment.

MAJ. J. BARKER, R. A., has been selected for the appointment of Brigade-Major of Royal Artillery on the Staff in Ireland.

THE following movements of troops have been ordered:—Royal Artillery—35th Batt., Southern Division from Jersey to Malta, embarking at Portsmouth on Oct. 15 in the Euphrates; 36th Batt., Southern Division, from Portsmouth to Malta embarking at Portsmouth Oct. 17 in the Tamar; 37th Batt., Southern Division, from Portsmouth to Malta, embarking at Portsmouth about Nov. 25 in the Tamar; 11th Batt., 18th Batt., and 21st Batt., Southern Division, from Malta to India, leaving on 27th instant in the Euphrates. The following changes of station of Field Batteries will be carried out during October: 1st Field Batt., Athlone to Weedon; 41st, Newbridge to Weedon; 54th, Aldershot to Woolwich; 56th, Weedon to Colchester; and 80th, Kilkenny to Athlone.

ORDERS have been given by the Commander-in-Chief for one detachment in every troop of cavalry and company of infantry to be made thoroughly efficient in the drill and mechanism of the machine guns issued to each corps, and instruction similar to the musketry drills is to be carried out monthly, or more frequently if desirable. The detachments are to be made up of first-class shots and mechanics; the strength for the three-barrel Nordenfeldt or two-barrel Gardner being one non-commissioned officer and nine men, and for the Maxim one non-commissioned officer and five men. For cavalry with the galloping carriage, the detachment will be one non-commissioned officer and two men.

THE Commander-in-Chief, in a general order, has awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct to 222 non-commissioned officers and men, of whom seventeen belong to the cavalry, sixty-six to the Royal Artillery, twenty-six to the Royal Engineers, four to the Foot Guards, ninety-three to the Light Infantry, Highlanders, and Rifles, four to the Medical Staff Corps, and the remainder to departmental corps. Seventy-nine of the medals given to men below the rank of sergeant were accompanied by a gratuity.

ON the 9th inst. Col. Jelf who lately commanded the Telegraph Battalion of the Royal Engineers, read a paper before the Aldershot Military Society upon "The Field Telegraph and its relation to Military Operations." Major-General Walker, C. B., presided. Col. Jelf stated that the two divisions forming the Telegraph Battalion, assisted by their reserve, are calculated to be able to provide for a headquarters and eight sections—that is for 800 miles of communication, the allowance for two army corps—while two sections, with 200 miles of telegraph, would be ready to start in forty-eight hours after receipt of the order to mobilise. Each section carries only twenty miles, but its reserve of eighty miles, with all poles, apparatus, stationery, &c., is kept ready packed at Woolwich and ready to be put on board transports at the shortest notice. Having gone thoroughly into the subject, and dealt with the tactical advantages and disadvantages of telegraphy in war, Col. Jelf concluded by stating that, having had opportunities of inspecting the field telegraph equipments of the great military Powers, and comparing them with our own, he was perfectly satisfied that in telegraphy the British Army was more than holding its own, and he had every confidence that the Telegraph Battalion would prove worthy of the traditions of its short but not inglorious past. Subsequently Capt. Glen, of the Inns of Court Rifles, submitted a scheme for a light field telegraph to be used instead of visual signalling, which may frequently be read by an enemy from a distance, besides being slow in operation, greatly dependent upon weather, and laborious.

THE War Office has issued new Regulations for the more complete inspection of warlike stores at home and abroad. At home the inspections are to be made, annually in the Southern, South-Eastern, Eastern, and Aldershot Districts by the Inspector at Portsmouth; in the Western, North-Eastern, and North-Western Districts and the Channel Islands by the Inspector at Devonport; in Scotland and Ireland by the Inspector at Cork; and in the Thames District and at Woolwich by an officer from the Inspection Department.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SCHOOL-BOYS' STRIKE.

THE schoolboy strike movement has rapidly spread over Scotland, and has broken out in Edinburgh. Symptoms were evident for two or three days that the agitation had extended to the city, and on the 8th the movement assumed a practical form, when about 100 boys led the van, and, being joined by others at the various schools, marched in procession through the streets. They demand free education in all the standards, no home lessons, and shorter hours. In the course of the afternoon, a number of the malcontents returned to school.

The scholars in three of the Board Schools of Dundee struck also. The children paraded the streets singing and cheering, but they created no serious disturbance. They endeavoured to get the children in other schools to join them, but in this they were unsuccessful. It is stated that the children's strike is meant as a protest against the severity of their tasks. In two of the higher class Board Schools the fees have not been, as in other schools, remitted, and that is also a cause of the agitation.

Several hundred boys under the Cardiff School board struck also against home lessons, and for a weekly half-holiday on Wednesdays. They proceeded to other schools and tried to get the boys to join them. Where they failed they threw stones, breaking a large number of windows. Police were stationed at all the schools in the town.

The boys attending the Board Schools at Middlesborough commenced a strike for shorter hours and no home lessons. They paraded the principal streets, shouting, "We are all on strike."

A large proportion of the children attending the West Hartlepool Board School struck. The children demand that school hours shall be from 10 to 11-45 a.m., and from 3 to 4-30 p.m., with no home lessons.

Four hundred school children struck in Paisley on Oct. 4, their cry, while marching through the streets, being "Shorter hours," and "No long task." The strike also spread to Irvine, but twenty boys who struck there could not induce the other children to come out. The Glasgow schools were closed for several days.

A number of boys attending the Voluntary Schools at Barnet, fired by the example of the lads of Aberdeen, announced their intention to "strike for certain changes in the school curriculum," and for the remedy of other causes of complaint. On Oct. 4 some 80 to 100 of them, mostly from Christ Church Schools, paraded the streets of West Barnet during the dinner hour, declared their determination to strike, and created a great uproar by shouting, cheering, and beating tin kettles.

The strike on Oct. 8 reached London. On that date and on the 9th gangs of ill-clothed and dirty boys, who appear to be just beyond school age, have been influencing the children of Board and Church schools in Finsbury to come out "on strike." The novelty of the idea, together with the coercion used by the ringleaders, by means of sticks and whips, have brought a considerable number to their ranks. The neighbourhood of Highbury was also greatly disturbed on the 9th, and much anxiety caused to parents, by boys parading the streets with sticks and staves, shouting "We are on strike." On inquiry the strikers do not seem to know why they are on strike, and, unlike their Scotch confreres, they assign no reason whatever for their uproarious conduct. On the 8th they visited a Board school in Canonbury, and shouted to the boys who were at work at school, to come out and join them. The school-keeper tried to drive them off the premises, when they pelted him with stones, one of which struck him in the neck. Police were stationed outside the schools which took part in the movement, and prevented any further demonstration. The strike of school children has also extended to Darlington. The master of a large elementray school in that town received a petition, signed by seventy boys, intimating that they were going to strike, and demanding that the school hours shall be from ten to twelve, and from two to four. Nothing is said about the "stick." Some hundreds of children marched through the streets in procession. A number of the school children of Farrow and Hebburn have absented themselves from school and have also gone on strike.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE British Channel Squadron, under the command of Admiral Baird, arrived at Kiel at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (8th instant), the vessels mooring in the naval port. The German Vice-Admiral Knorr, who went out to meet the squadron in the port yacht, immediately proceeded on board the flagship Northumberland in order to greet Admiral Baird; being followed shortly afterwards by Herr Kruse, the British Consul, and Captain Domville, the British Naval Attache at Berlin.

The Emperor William, who arrived at Kiel in the morning and inspected the docks and the new German ironclad Siegfriek, steamed round the British war-vessels in a steam pinnace, which, however, did not fly the imperial standard immediately after the squadron's arrival. His Majesty returned to the royal castle at half-past four, where he received Admirals Baird and Tracey. A gala dinner was given at eight o'clock in the evening in honour of the British Admirals and the officers of the squadron: the guests including Captain Domville, the German Admirals and staff officers, and a number of Court officials. In a speech which his Majesty delivered, he referred to the illustrious achievements of the British fleet, and in very cordial terms proposed the health of Queen Victoria. Admiral Baird, in reply, conveyed the thanks of himself and his fellow-officers for the signal honour implied in the manner of their reception at Kiel, and concluded by proposing the health of the Emperor, which was received with the utmost enthusiasm. At noon on Wednesday the Emperor, wearing the uniform of a British Admiral, entered a state barge and went on board the Northumberland, the flagship of Admiral Baird, to take lunch with the British officers. As the imperial barge neared the squadron, salutes were fired by the German corvette Baden and the British warvessels; while the British sailors manned the yards and gave three hearty cheers for the Emperor. As his Majesty stepped on board Admiral Baird struck his flags, the imperial standard being hoisted in its place, while from the peak the German naval ensign was displayed. At six o'clock in the evening the Emperor was present at a dinner given to the British officers at the Casino. At nine o'clock his Majesty proceeded to the Marine Academy, where a conversazione was being held, and for which the officers of the British Channel Squadron had received invitations. When the imperial standard was lowered from the castle tower last evening a salute was fired by the British war-ships. The streets presented quite a holiday appearance, and among the crowds there were a large number of British blue-jackets. The Emperor left on his return to Berlin at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says—The highest importance is attached in official circles to the attentions paid by the Emperor to the British Squadron. This is even more talked about than the imminent visit of the Czar. His Imperial Majesty intended thereby a public acknowledgment of the pleasure afforded him by the Queen having appointed him an admiral of the fleet, and an intimation to the world that he regards the establishment of a close *rapporchement* with England as one of the necessities of German policy.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

THE Czar and the Grand Duke George, attended by his aides-de-camp and a numerous suite, left the Imperial yacht Derjava at Kiel at half-past eleven on the 11th instant in a steam launch, and were conveyed to the Jensen Bridge, where the Imperial party landed and proceeded on foot to the railway station, the route being lined with troops. A large crowd had assembled in the streets and greeted His Majesty most respectfully as he passed through the lines, the military band in attendance meanwhile playing the Russian National Hymn. The Imperial train left for Berlin at three minutes past twelve.

The Czar, accompanied by the Grand Duke George, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at the Lehrter Station, in Berlin, at 10 o'clock punctually.

Referring to the visit of the Czar to Berlin, the "Grashdanin" this morning maintains that properly understood it has a real political significance. "If public opinion in Berlin," says the journal, "is able to distinguish the differences between the ostentatious meetings of the Sovereigns of the Triple Alliance, which bases its guarantee of the preservation of peace upon gigantic armaments, and the tranquil visit of the Russian Sovereign, whose reign is exclusively consecrated to care for the well-being of the nation, and the simple security of his Empire, then this sound appreciation, serving as it must to dissipate the alarming statements which have been propagated concerning Russia, will suffice to transform the interview at Berlin from a simple act of courtesy into a real factor in the pacification of Europe."

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL MISSIONS.

THE sittings of the Church Congress were resumed on Thursday, 10th inst. Friday morning was given up to a devotional meeting. In the afternoon the subject discussed was the reciprocal relationship between the Church at home and its foreign and colonial missions. Sir John Kennaway, M.P., complained of the inadequate support given to foreign missions, and argued that the best men of the Church should devote themselves to missionary work. We must not grudge our best men. Was our Church the poorer for taking Selwyn from a curacy at Windsor and sending him to build up the Church in New Zealand? The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, he pointed out, was the outcome of the Church's desire in the last century to care for the souls of those who had gone forth to our colonies and plantations. The present income of Englishmen was calculated at £1,200,000,000, our savings at £300,000,000; nevertheless, all that was subscribed by all Protestant Churches in the world for the support of foreign missions did not exceed £2,000,000. The defence of England's Empire had been carried on across the seas, and those who went forth to fight her battles by sea or by land occupied the first place in the ranks of honour as of danger. Should it not be so with the missionary in public estimation? If the Church's fighting line was thus to be honoured and strengthened, increased means must be found for its support. In conclusion, he asked the prayers of the Congress on behalf of the ancient people of Israel in Persia. The Bishop of Ballarat (the Right Rev. Samuel Thornton, D.D.) after an exhaustive historical and legal inquiry, concluded that there was no legal or constitutional connection whatever binding the Established Church, as such, to the Church in the self-governing colonies. The reciprocal relationship between the Church at home and in the settled colonies should be not civil, but wholly voluntary and religious in character. The true wisdom of colonial churchmen was to join more closely, instead of relaxing, the voluntary links of connection with the Church of England, viewed as a mighty centre of Catholic unity, and apart from her legal Establishment. The policy of voluntary union was independent of politics, for Establishment did not make our national Church, and Disestablishment could not unmake it. Let the title of our spiritual mother remain everywhere unaltered. Let the Book of Common Prayer be the same for home and the colonies. Let their final standards of appeal be, as far as possible, the same. In order to get equality of footing for our clergy throughout the empire, he should advocate the adoption by all dioceses of a common minimum educational requirement for holy orders. Let all colonial metropolitans and non-provincial bishops take a pledge of due reverence to the chair of Canterbury. Most, he supposed, had done so. The word "due" had not been defined, and needed not to be; it could be trusted, as time went on, to shape its own proper definition. St. Peter's primacy among the Apostles was a Scriptural fact, but Scripture nowhere defined the privileges it involved. This pledge, not the oath of allegiance to the Crown, was the proper link of that kind to the home Church. The Sovereign should be regarded as the head of the State throughout the British empire; the Archbishop of Canterbury should be owned as the visible head of the Church of England, as a voluntary religious body, throughout that empire. Such links as these would do more than merely federate our Church. They would make it one.

The Ven. John Prediger Farler, F. R. G. S. (Vicar of St. Giles's Reading, late Archdeacon of Magila, Eastern Africa), said that in the change which is rapidly passing over thought, and affecting science and philosophy, the popular view of Christianity is being transformed, and if Christianity is to continue a philosophic system ruling the minds of men, it must be prepared to take hold of the new truths and higher morality of the present day, and make them its own, carrying them onward with it.

The Right Rev. Alfred Barry, D. D. (Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Rochester, late Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia), spoke of the reflex action upon the Church at home of those colonial Churches which had sprung out of colonial missions and the lessons suggested by their mutual relations. These depended upon the recognition of a true spiritual solidarity. He cared little for legal bonds. What the colonies were to the mother, that, "mutatis mutandis," were the colonial branches to the mother Church. The colonial Churches were "expansions of England," to quote Professor Seeley. As it was in the State, so it was in the Church. As Mr. Seeley said, ecclesiastically we had occupied half the world in pure absence of mind, and the future lay between empire and federation. Rome had always been Imperial, and federation should be the aim of the Anglican communion. The relations of the mother and colonial Churches should prompt cautious advance towards what was called home reunion; and colonial experience should impress on Churchmen at home the enormous advantage of that national relation which we call Establishment—not, of course, as essential to the Church's authority, but certainly as in the highest degree conducive to her fullest influence and usefulness.

The Rev. C. W. Jackson, Calcutta, said he stood there as a witness of the Church in India, having lived in the capital for ten years. With regard to the relation which existed between the Church at home and in India, it was in a certain sense and a large degree non-existent. He had been travelling in England for four months, and everywhere he had gone he had been astounded at the ignorance displayed with regard to India. The Church Missionary Society had sent to Calcutta some of the very cream of their workers, who, whilst strongly holding their opinions, had never dared to quarrel with their brethren. Then there was the Oxford Mission, and the Bishop's College, with that noble fellow Henry Whitehead at its head; but that institution was very small when they came to think of the extent of the diocess. They had not in India sufficient priests to do simply the pastoral work of the Church. Could they expect people to be very good Christians when they could not say the Lord's Prayer or when the organisation of a district had to be left to a catechist very little better instructed than the people whom he would teach? It was said that the Eurasians had the vices of both races; but he contended that they could be made as true and devout Christians as were to be found in England. In India they were appealing continually for more help and getting very little indeed.

The Rev. Mr. Kingsbury read a paper by Mrs. Francis Petrie on "The Church and Leprosy," referring specially to the work of the Rev. A. R. M. Wilshere on Robben Island, who at the age of fifty-six gave up an important living to devote his life to this work. Capt. Toynbee said that a link between the Church at home and missions, foreign and colonial, was formed by seamen, and unless seamen's churches and institutes were provided in foreign and colonial ports, and worked by specially deputed clergy and layhelpers, our seamen would deteriorate, and foreign seaports would become dens of vice and very injurious to foreign missions. The President pronounced the Benediction, and the proceedings terminated. The congress concluded at night with a conversazione. The number of visitors to Cardiff throughout the week has been estimated at about 3000.

THE NEW IRISH TENANTS' LEAGUE.

MR. PARNELL has addressed the following letter to Mr. Sexton, M.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, with regard to the formation of the new Tenants' League:—

"Irish Parliamentary Offices, London,
October 1, 1889.

"My dear Lord Mayor,—Considerations regarding my health prevent me from crossing to Ireland for the opening of the new tenants' organisation in Tipperary, and I would ask you, if your other engagements permit, to be good enough to represent me, and to lay my views before the convention. I would advise that the working of the movement should be limited to defensive action and that special regard should be paid to the following objects:—(1) The duty of protecting tenants from the landlord conspiracy, and who are prevented by this cause from availing themselves of the benefits intended by Parliament for the tenants' advantage; (2) the assertion of the rights of freedom of speech and public meeting, now so frequent, and wantonly assailed by the horde of unscrupulous partisans who administer much of the executive and judicial function of the country; and (3) the vindication of the same facilities for combination and organization which are secured to English working men by the trades union enactments. These aims governed and regulated by the rules and constitution already suggested at the meeting of the Irish party, will, I think, sufficiently meet the crisis which has called the new organisation into existence.—I am, my dear Lord Mayor, yours sincerely, "CHAS. STEWART PARNELL."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smel of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SERIOUS R

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

In receiving the President of the Congress of Workers in Wood at Hamburg, the German Chancellor is reported in the *Journal des Debats* to have said:—"The foreign situation is so peaceful that you may set to work without the slightest fear. But it has not always been so. There was a time, and that not very long ago, when England still hesitated whether she should act as a mad bull or a fat ox chewing the cud. To-day her resolution is taken, and I can give you the assurance that the maintenance of peace is certain."

Inquiry has been made in a competent quarter as to the accuracy of the above report, and it has been ascertained that the first part of the statement ascribed to the Chancellor—to the effect that there was no ground for apprehending a disturbance of peace—was in the main correctly reported, though the words used may not have been the same; but the whole of the second sentence was a complete invention. The Imperial Chancellor (says a Berlin telegram through Reuter's agency) used no language resembling this in any degree.

The Czar ended his visit to the King of Denmark on Wednesday night, 9th inst., and left Fredensborg Castle shortly before midnight for Copenhagen, whence he proceeds in his yacht as far as Kiel, and thence to Berlin, on a visit to the German Emperor.

With reference to the Czar's visit to Germany it is not surprising that the Panslavic press should be inclined to invest it with unusual political importance, and to found on it hopes of a Russo-German rapprochement. These aspirations awaken little response here (writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*), as they are coupled with the condition, more or less clearly hinted at, of Germany's alienation from Austria. The best informed circles in Berlin declare that the Czar's visit is only one of courtesy or "politesse," while they point out that its omission would unquestionably have been a fact of the highest political importance, being liable as it would have been to be interpreted as "a slight or menace little short of a tacit declaration of war." It is not thought that the Czar's visit will in any way change Germany's attitude towards Bulgaria. This Empire will very probably be as much, or as little, willing to recognise Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria in future as in the past, though she could have no objection to his recognition by other Powers. It is, therefore, expected that the Porte will not be induced by Bulgarian threats, or by any other means, to send out the circular note she had prepared on Prince Ferdinand's recognition, because it would be useless unless all the treaty Powers recognise him, which is not to be expected for a long time to come.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO TURKEY.

The now definitely fixed visit fo the German Emperor to Constantinople continues to occupy the attention of all political parties in Russia, to the exclusion of almost every other political topic. The character of the German Chancellor (writes the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*) is on all sides vigorously assailed. Prince Bismarck has, it is declared, for some time past been smarting under the slight put upon his Sovereign and country by the non-return of the Emperor William's visit to the Czar under all courteous limits of time. Added to this, it is now asserted, the German Chancellor, with all his diplomatic astuteness, has failed to fathom the exact nature of the relations existing between Russia and France. He replies by sending his Sovereign to attach Turkey to the Triple Alliance. All other interpretations put upon the nature and object of this visit are, of course, scouted in this country. Perhaps I may the better convey public feeling upon this subject by briefly quoting from an article appearing in a Southern journal notoriously in the German interest, and which on all occasions takes the most optimistic view of Germany's political motives. The article concludes thus:—"The journey of the Emperor William to Constantinople cannot be looked upon even by the most sanguine as either a visit of courtesy to the Sultan or as a pleasure trip to the Dardanelles. It permits of absolutely no other interpretation than the formal attachment of Turkey to the Triple Alliance. That bridge, which, in spite of all that has gone before, in spite of all political jealousies and contretemps, and in spite of the varying public moods of the two countries, still leads to Germany, must inevitably be cut asunder by the consummation of this event. It will undoubtedly supply a material and really threatening difference between the two Empires which was previously absent. Turkey's only object in joining the Triple Alliance is, of course, to frustrate the century-old aim of Russia's Oriental policy, and the only object of the Triple Allies in attaching Turkeyis to strengthen their league against Russia. This event (adds the Russo-German organ) may not lead to war—at least not just yet—but the extremely angry feeling which already unhappily obtains on either side of the Russo-German frontier will be so embittered by this projected event that it is difficult to say at what moment may burst the storm which will convulse Europe from east to west, from north to south."

In diplomatic as well as Turkish circles the all-absorbing topic of conversation in Constantinople is the approaching visit of the German Emperor. The Turkish Press refers to this interesting event in the most sympathetic language; and at the Palace the preparations for the august visitor's reception are already noticeable. It has been arranged that the Sultan will welcome his German Majesty on the latter setting foot on the quay of the Dolma Bagtche Palace.

A profound sensation has been created in Rome by a brief telegraphic summary of the article in the *Contemporary Review*, attacking the Triple Alliance, and placing Italy in a ridiculous and contemptible light. The Press of all shades of opinion express indignant incredulity at the report that it is from the pen of Mr. Gladstone, formerly a friend of Italy. The *Riforma*, the organ of Signor Crispi, says:—"The Triple Alliance has cost us a great deal—that is quite true; but to remain isolated in Europe would undoubtedly cost us far more. Italy's participation in the Alliance of several Powers having a purely defensive object was a fatal necessity. Whatever the motives may have been which induced Austria and Germany to form it, all classes in England have recognised that Italy's participation in the Triple Alliance was a purely defensive act, justified not only by the most elementary foresight but by precedent."

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

In Ministerial quarters in St. Petersburg, the intelligence which has been published by some German and Austrian journals concerning the alleged aggressive military preparations on the part of Russia is declared to be erroneous. No alarming increase has been made lately in the Russian effective, which is already sufficiently strong near the Austrian and German frontiers, nor have measures been taken to provide for the contingency of an outbreak of hostilities. All that could have given rise to these disquieting reports is stated to be in reality confined to mere precautionary measures, suggested to the Russian military authorities by regard for the national security. Far from warlike enterprises being meditated by Russia at present, it is pointed out that, on the contrary, the Russian-Germanophile party, which has not yet lost all influence at Court, is making every endeavour in order that the Czar's coming meeting with the Emperor William may lead to a rapprochement between Russia and Germany. The Russian National party is, however, on its side, doing everything to neutralise these efforts through the influence at its disposal in official quarters and by means of an energetic campaign in most of the Russian papers against any idea of abandoning the system of complete political independence which Russia has, on that account, successfully maintained for several years past without, however, quarrelling with Germany.

The Bourse report that the German Government intend to apply to the Reichstag for a new credit of several hundred millions of marks for military purposes has been denied by the *National Zeitung*, which says it is informed by a trustworthy authority that no money demands of such, or, in fact, of any especial importance, are contemplated by the Government.

Count Ignatieff, who is at present in Paris, has been assuring his French friends that people are wrong in troubling themselves as to whether a Treaty of Alliance exists between Russia and France. It is of no use. The two nations are one at heart, and all this is better than protocols, which can be torn up at any time. The General, who is himself a staunch friend of France, went on to say that this union of feeling was a better guarantee for the peace of Europe than the Triple Alliance, which tried to assure it by putting the nerves of those who did not belong to it to the most severe ordeals.

FRANCE.

Sunday's second ballots confirmed and consolidated the victory of the Republican party. The new Chamber will consist of 364 Republicans and 211 anti-Republicans—a very close approximation to the strength of parties before the dissolution; 287 Deputies have been re-elected, 171 of them being Republicans and 111 anti-Republicans. Of the 282 new men, 43 have sat in previous Chambers. The 364 Republicans returned to the new Chamber are composed of about 240 Moderates and 120 Radicals. The 211 anti-Republicans consist of 168 Royalists, or Bonapartists, and 43 Boulangists. The Moderates are thus 35 or 40 short of a majority, and may be outvoted by a coalition of all the other sections unless they get 20 or 30 votes from the Moderate Right or from the Radicals. The last Chamber consisted of about 210 Moderates, 160 Radicals, 180 Reactionaries, and 20 Boulangists. The Seine, that is to say Paris and its suburbs, is now represented by 24 Republicans and 18 Boulangists. The Republicans consists of six Moderates, 17 Radicals, and one Possibilist. In the last Chamber there were 47 Radicals and one Moderate. The gains of the Boulangists have consequently been at the expense of the Radicals, and this was to be expected, for Boulangism is an excrescence of Radicalism. The 20 or 25 Boulangists in the last Chamber had all been Radicals, and most of those in the new Chamber are also ex-Radicals.

It is believed that the new Chamber will be convened for November 12. The Budget having been already passed, there is no necessity for a long autumn session.

The new Chamber gains and loses some prominent men. M. Jules Ferry and M. Goblet are the only party leaders unsuccessful at the elections, but M. Steeg, a Protestant ex-pastor, who had been a leading member of the Moderates, was not again a candidate. M. Waldeck Rosseau and M. Allain-Targe, ex-Ministers, also retired. M. Frederic Passy, the economist, M. Clovis Hugues, the versifier and Boulangist, M. de Montillet, the archæologist, M Anatole de la Forge, and M. Basly, the strike organiser, will likewise be missed. On the other hand, M. Leon Say, ex-Minister and economist, and M. Naquet, the Boulangist leaders, have returned from the Senate to the Chamber, which also regains M. Robert Mitchell, the Hispano-Irish Bonapartist, M. Henri Germain, chairman of the Credit Lyonnais, and M. de Fourtou Reactionary (Minister of the Interior in 1877), M. Francis Charmes, of the Foreign Office, M. Horace de Choiseul, Ambassador to Florence in 1871, M. Joseph Reinach, editor of the *Republique*, and M. Deroulede, the "Poet of the Revenge," and an ardent Boulangist, also enter the Chamber.

THE BALKANS.

King Milan (according to the *Times* Vienna correspondent) has intimated to the Regents that they may arrange a meeting or meetings between Queen Natalie and her son as they please. But the Regents and the Ministry are at variance on the subject. The former would, it is said, be inclined to forbid the Queen's living in Belgrade; the latter think this would only add to the Queen's importance by seeming persecution. So nothing is done, and the deadlock continues. There was an expectation that there might be a meeting in the Cathedral on Sunday; but, though King Alexander was present, the Queen was not. She wishes, it is said, to avoid the appearance of forcing a meeting. The Prussian Minister has paid a formal visit to Queen Natalie.

Some hope has been manifested during the early part of the week that the difficulties between Queen Natalie and the Servian Government would be satisfactorily arranged before the meeting of the Skuptschina. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Monday night, says:—"Gen. Gruitch, together with the Metropolitan Michael, went privately to visit the Queen to-day to make a last attempt at an amicable settlement. Her Majesty, as categorically as upon all previous occasions, refused to accept the conditions tendered to her, but made new propositions of her own. She volunteered to sign a formal declaration binding herself to hold aloof from all political party strife; to leave Belgrade every time that King Milan came near it; and to stay away until he had again left the capital. I am not in a position to assert that these promises will entirely satisfy the Government or the ex-King; nor can I tell whether or no an early meeting with King Alexander will be the consequence; but both the Regents and the Government are exceedingly anxious to come to a satisfactory arrangement before the Skuptschina assembles.

Writing on Tuesday night, Oct. 8th the same correspondent says:—"I am informed that at the Cabinet Council held here to-day a most exciting scene took place. M. Ristitch, in the name of the Regents, reproached the members of the Cabinet with having taken the negotiations with the Queen into their own hands independently of the Regency, and of having shown an inclination to depart from a strict adherence to the Constitution. He also protested against their neglecting to explain to Her Majesty what the consequences of her obstinacy would be. M. Ristitch ended by threatening to summon ex-King Milan to Belgrade, M. Belimarkovitch, the Regent, had a first and long conference with the Queen to-day."

The statement that the steps contemplated by the Porte, with a view to bringing about Prince Ferdinand's recognition, were really due to the initiative of Count Kalnoky has (writes the same authority) been doubted in some quarters, but I have received further positive confirmation of its truth. By this advice to the Sultan on this subject the Austrian Foreign Minister was able to fulfil the promise given by the Vienna Cabinet to Bulgaria at the time of its greatest impatience, when the danger was imminent of Bulgaria resolving upon some bold action which would have imperilled the peace of Europe. As this promise had to be redeemed, Count Kalnoky, thinking the time at length propitious for approaching the solution of the thorny Bulgarian Question, suggested to the Sultan the propriety of his addressing all the Powers on the point. His Ottoman Majesty was quite ready to have the Circular Note sent out, and, through Sadullah Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in Vienna, notified Count Kalnoky to that effect. The Sultan, however, also found it prudent to consult the Representatives of the other Powers in Constantinople. The result was that the contemplated step was warmly recommended only by the Ambassadors of England and Italy, while it was somewhat coolly treated by the German Representative, and regarded with outspoken hostility by the Russian Ambassador. M. de Nelidoff is said to have assumed such a turbulent and threatening attitude that the Sultan believed he would risk a serious danger by attempting to carry out his intention without being sure of protection or support from some of the Powers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on Tuesday, Oct. 8th:—Reports are circulating here to-day that Turkey really has the intention of engaging the Great Powers to recognise the state of affairs in Bulgaria, and that she herself will make a beginning, and declare that she considers Prince Ferdinand legitimate Prince of Bulgaria. Russia, it is said, is making great efforts to dissuade Turkey from taking such a step. It is thought, however, that nothing will be done before the arrival here of the new Turkish Ambassador, Hussni Pasha.

Prince Ferdinand, travelling incognito, accompanied by several members of his suite, left Sofia on Tuesday evening (8th ult.) by the Orient express for Ebenthal on a visit to his mother, the Princess Clementine. His Highness has issued the following proclamation announcing his departure and appointing M. Stambouloff as Lieutenant in his absence:—"To our well-beloved people.—On leaving for some days the confines of the Principality in order to visit our august mother, the Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, as well as some near relatives, by virtue of Article XIX. of the Constitution, we appoint as our Lieutenant, and entrust with the government of the country during our absence, our Minister of the Interior and President of the Council Stambouloff, and hereby apprise our well-beloved people of the same.—(Signed) Ferdinand. Given at our Palace at Sofia this 26th day of September, 1889."

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Diplomatic advices received from Athens state that the Government is very much excited over the alleged brutalities of the Turkish soldiery in Crete. The *Times* correspondent at Rome believes there is much exaggeration as to the ill-treatment of the Christians, but there can unhappily be no doubt that very bad cases have occurred. Shakir Pasha is kept in ignorance of what is done. When he finds out abuses he punishes the perpetrators severely.

ARMENIA.

Councils continue to be held in Constantinople to consider Armenian affairs, and, according to the *Daily News* correspondent, the Grand Vizier has urged the necessity of some reform being carried out. The majority, however, are against doing anything, and the Sultan himself inclines the same way, being unwilling to appear to have been coerced into favouring the Armenians, against whom he is intensely irritated. While things drag on in this way in Constantinople, the situation in Armenia becomes threatening. The correspondent has just received information direct from Armenia that several hundred Russian Armenians from the Caucasus have entered the country ostensibly on a pilgrimage to Surp Garrarbed, a monastery near Moush, held in great veneration by all the Armenians. It is stated, however, that these Russian Armenians have come for the purpose of taking vengeance on the Kurds of Moussa Bey's tribe for the outrages committed on their fellow-countrymen, long accounts of which have appeared in the Armenian papers published in the Caucasus. It is reported that orders have been sent for the arrest of Djaso, Moussa Bey's brother, on account of his recent misdoings. The so-called trial which Moussa Bey is undergoing is also dragging along, he himself living in the meantime comfortably at the house of his brother-in-law, Bahri Pasha, who last week had the houses of several Armenians of Scutari and Haidar Pasha searched for incriminating documents of which he pretended to have information.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

A WEST-END LIBEL CASE.

A SUMMONS for libel under remarkable circumstances was heard at the West London police-court on the 10th inst. The complainant was Mr. John A. Chandor, and the defendant, Mrs. Clara Bloomfield Moore, an American lady of wealth well known in London. Mr. St. John Wontner appeared for the complainant; Mr. Poland and Mr. Horace Avory for the defendant. The case was heard by Mr. Curtis Bennett. A few well-known people were present in court, including Mr. Oscar Wilde, who escorted Mrs. Bloomfield Moore. Much unnecessary friction was caused by the action of one of the minor officials of the court, who refused seats to almost every one connected with the case or otherwise important to the inquiry.

Mr. St. John Wontner, in opening the case, said that all he intended to do was to prove the publication of the letters, and leave to the magistrate to decide whether they were libellous, and if they were he should ask that the case should be sent to trial. It would be difficult to say that the defendant knew they were false, because they were written on information received from other people. The letters introduced the names of people who were quite outside the inquiry, and he thought it would be to the interest of all parties that as little publicity as possible should be given to them. Proceeding, Mr. Wontner said that up to a comparatively short time ago the plaintiff and defendant were on friendly terms, and associated together. Subsequently those friendly relations ceased, and following upon the cessation of the friendship a series of letters were sent which formed the subject of the present charge. There were three letters which had already been referred to, and a fourth of which a pencil copy had been taken by Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, the original being sent back by the servant who brought it.

The magistrate: There was a second summons—against Colonel Hughes-Hallett. Has that been served?

Mr. St. John Wontner: I dont's know; but we shall hear from the warrant officer. An evening paper stated the other day that this individual had gone to India.

The letter written by Mrs. Bloomfiled Moore to Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, and copied by her in pencil, was then read. It was dated 19th July, 1889, and was marked private and confidential, and had been brought to Mrs. Hughes-Hallett's house by Mrs. Moore's servant. Its substance is contained in the following summary:—The letter stated that the writer had obtained a number of facts concerning the past life of Mr. Chandor. It proceeded to say that the detectives at Scotland-yard would be in a position to give information respecting certain facts which would be of great interest to her. The writer further declared that at one time she had made an offer to Mr. Chandor partly to adopt him and give him £2,000 a year as secretary if he would bring his wife and six children with him to London. The writer alleged that Mr. Chandor, when in Paris, had insulted the Hon. Miss——, a girl of fifteen years of age. He had, the letter stated, deserted his wife and six children, and his present mistress was a young lady whom he seduced about four years ago. He was (it went on to say) an inveterate liar and unprincipled adventurer, and was living on the money of his mistress, and also on "H. H.'s" money. The writer said that on Mr. Chandor asking for three years' salary in advance, on the proposal being made that he should become her secretary, her eyes had been opened to the character of Mr. Chandor; and she concluded by stating that Mr. Chandor made a living by trading on the credulity of silly women, as he was both plausible and unscrupulous.

The next letter read was anonymous and was addressed to Mrs. Bloomfield Moore. It warned her against Mr. Chandor socially and financially. The last letter was addressed by the defendant to Mrs. Hughes-Hallett asking for the return of £2,000 advanced. The writer stated that as soon as she found out how unscrupulous he was she wrote to several men and women asking about his past life, and found that the record of his duplicity and dishonesty was astounding; and she added that he was a scoundrel in money matters.

Mrs. Hughes-Hallett was then called. She said she lived at 108, Cromwell-road, and was the wife of Colonel Hughes-Hallett. She was acquainted with Mrs. Moore, the defendant. She knew her writing.

Did you receive from her this letter of 9th July, 1889, and is that in her writing?—It is.

Is this pencil letter in your writing?—Yes. It is a copy of a letter brought to my mother by Mrs. Moore's servant, and received by me from my mother.

When copied what did you do with it?—My mother enclosed it in an envelope addressed to Mrs. Moore and left it at her house, with orders that it should be forwarded.

In whose handwriting was the original letter?—In Mrs. Moore's.

Two other letters were produced. Did you receive these from Lord Robert Montagu?—Yes.

In whose writing are they?—Mrs. Moore's.

As a fact did you show these letters to Mr. Chandor?—After they had been sent to Lord Robert Montagu I considered that the request that they should be kept confidential had been violated, and I showed them to Mr. Chandor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Poland: How long have you known Mr. Chandor?—For two years. He was introduced to me by my husband.

You have been on very intimate terms with him?—I have been on friendly terms with him.

Mr. St. John Wontner objected. There was no precedent for going into the merits of the case that day.

Mr. Poland said he intended to go into all the merits of the case, and quoted authorities in support of the action he purposed to take. It was Mrs. Moore's social duty to let Mrs. Hughes-Hallett know the true character of the man with whom she was so intimate. The point of Mr. Poland's contention was that where statements were made in *bona fide* without sinister motive and with the object of warning a person, such statements were privileged, even although they might not in themselves be true. To this end he quoted Odger's "On Slander," and certain cases cited therein. What were the facts in the present case? The letter showed a close intimacy between the defendant and Mrs. Hughes-Hallett. That being so, he purposed to show from the evidence of Mrs. Hughes-Hallett the history of her intimacy with Mr. Chandor, the fact that Mrs. Moore was introduced to him by Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, and consequently that she did nothing more than her duty in communicating the stories which she had heard of Mr. Chandor to Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, as was done.

The magistrate: But how can you claim privilege for those letters which were sent to Lord Robert Montagu to be forwarded?

Mr. Poland said that Mrs. Hughes-Hallett refused to take notice of previous warnings, and that Mrs. Moore wrote to Lord Robert as a friend likely to have influence with her. Finally, Mr. Poland, while admitting that the letters would have been libellous if they had not been privileged, contended that they could not possibly be held to constitute a criminal libel, inasmuch as they were not calculated to lead to a breach of the peace.

Mr. Wontner cited a case in which it was laid down by Lord Cockburn that a magistrate had no authority to receive evidence as to the truth of a libel, on the ground that the truth was not the issue before him.

The magistrate finally came to the conclusion that he was entitled to find out whether there was or was not privilege in the case, and he could not do this without finding out the relations between the parties. The cross-examination, therefore, must go on.

Mrs. Hughes Hallett's cross-examination was then continued.

What was Mr. Chandor when you first knew him?—What he is now; I don't know that he has any special profession.

For some time you have not been living with your husband?—He left London a year ago, and has not been able to return, and consequently I have not been living with him.

During that time you have been on intimate terms with Mr. Chandor?—I have been on friendly terms with him. He has served my mother and myself to the very best of his ability.

Has Mr. Chandor acted for you in your business matters?—As a friend. He acted at first for my husband, and when he found that his affairs were past help, he turned his attention to those of my mother and myself.

When did you introduce him to Mrs. Moore—She met him first at my house on one Sunday and lunched with him.

Afterwards did they become on friendly terms together?—They seemed to like each other, and I was always on sincerely affectionate terms with Mrs. Moore.

Did you arrange for Mr. Chandor to go abroad to see Mrs. Moore?—No; I knew he went to Paris.

I suppose you knew that he obtained from her altogether, for you and your husband, a sum of £9,000?—No.

Mr. Wontner objected to the question, and his objection was upheld. In answer to a further question Mrs. Hughes-Hallett said that such a sum was advanced.

Is it true that you wrote to Mrs. Moore to the following effect: "That Mr. Chandor received the money at Cannes, and has held it in trust for me. He has placed it in the hands of his solicitors, from whom Mr. Jones can claim it"?—Yes.

Did Mrs. Moore not advise you to trust your husband, and she would help you in the end?—I had very good reasons for not trusting my husband.

You always addressed each other by your Christian names, when Mrs. Moore would write you as "Dear Emily," and sign her letters "Clara"?—I usually addressed Mrs. Moore as "My dear friend, and I may have written "My dear and kind friend."

I suppose you expressed to Mrs. Moore your great indebtedness for the advance of the large sum of money in question.—I did, in every way.

Did Mrs. Moore not say over and over again that she would even help you still further during your husband's absence?—Yes, but that meant that my mother and myself were to turn against the friend who had served us so faithfully throughout our trouble.

And I suppose, Mrs. Hallet, that if you had known that these statements about Mr. Chandor were true, you would not have placed further confidencein him?—Of course; but I happened to know they were false.

Would you not think it the act of a kind friend to let you know what was being said of Mr. Chandor?—I should have appreciated it as the act of a kind friend if it had been done in a proper way.

As I understand you, these letters did make you inquire as to whether what was said of Mr. Chandor was true or not?—In one or two instances; in another it was quite unnecessary, because I knew it to be false.

And you asked Mr. Chandor?—Yes, I asked him for an explanation.

Now, with regard to Lord Robert Montagu, is he a particular friend of yours?—He is quite friendly, yes.

And both before and after your husband left you, you consulted Lord Robert Montagu about your affairs?—Not at all. I have never talked over this matter with anybody. I considered it confidential.

Did Mr. Chandor ever tell you that Lord Robert Montagu had asked him to assist him (Lord Robert Montagu) in a business way?—Never!

The letter of the 9th July was here produced. Did you receive this in the ordinary course of post?—Yes; I suppose so.

Then came the letter of the 19th. That is the letter you copied?—I copied this myself. I am sure it is an accurate copy.

Next the letter of the 26th. How did you receive that?—This, I think, is the one she sent to Lord Robert Montagu. He sent it to me; but whether there was a covering letter or not I cannot remember.

Lastly, the letter, dated about the 26th. That letter was forwarded by Lord Robert Montagu, who acquainted you with the fact that he had read and forwarded it?—Yes.

Did you show these letters to your mother?—All; and I consulted with her. I always consult my mother.

An adjournment then took place, Mr. Wontner stating that in the meantime he would consider what course to adopt.

A RUSSIAN PESSIMIST.

A DISTINGUISHED member of the Russian hierarchy, and one of the ablest preachers in the Orthodox Church, has just given public expression to some of the bitterest thoughts about his fellow-countrymen that any Russian ever dared to utter, and the effect is truly described in the Press as altogether overwhelming. The occasion was the celebration of the centenary of Russia's possession of Odessa on the 28th of last month, and the speaker, Archbishop Nicanor, the spiritual head of the diocese of Odessa and Kherson. Odessa, as weknow, was captured by the Russians under De Rabas, a Neapolitan adventurer, rebuilt in its present handsome from by the Duc de Richelieu, and is kept flourishing at the present day by a large majority of foreigners, Greeks, Jews, Germans, and Levantines, including some of the largest grain exporters in the Empire. Consequently, the audience of the Archbishop in the Municipal Council was composed largely of these foreign elements. What must have been the feelings of the Russian members present may be imagined by what follows. The Archbishop confessed, to his sorrow, that if the Russians in the Odessa district were the dominant race it was only politically, and not in the sense of civil order and culture. In these respects the Russians were far behind the foreign inhabitants. In the villages the Jews and Germans prospered as a rule, the Russians only as an exception. The secret of the success of the German and Hebrew settlers was to be found in their national and racial character, in their industry and mental culture. The Russians, happy to-day, depended upon luck for to-morrow, whereas there could be no permanent progress without some little common-sense. Referring to the bringing up of children, the Archbishop declared that only Russians considered it not dishonourable, but even profitable, to neglect the education of their children. As to their religious duties, even Jews were more attentive and particular, while Russians on Sunday idled about the streets and filled the ginshops. "You never see an intoxicated Jew or German," continued the venerable Prelate, "while Russians will fall over the gin cask rather than not drain it to the dregs. The Russians," continued the Archbishop, "are strong in times of war and great excitement, but in peace they sink into helplessness and instability of mind and morals, and instead of being at the head they are at the tail; instead of being above they are below the other people of Europe."

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the troops in the Caucasus are to be reinforced by sixteen battalions, so that there will be twenty-six battalions there in all. The Caucasian military district could in past mobilisations never muster more than ten battalions of infantry, of which only eight were fit for the field. The Ozar's last ukase orders that the number of Caucasian infantry regiments is to be raised to twenty, of which sixteen must be fit for the field. The Caucasian Artillery is also to be increased.

It is in contemplation to assemble shortly at Tiflis, under the presidency of General Zelenoi, a special committee for examining the scheme proposed by some private contractors for laying a railway between Askabad and Meshed by way of Dushak and Kelat, which will considerably shorten the time occupied in the transport of merchandise sent from the Transcaspian province. At present it has to be conveyed for three hundred kilometres by the Askabad-Kutshano and Meshed route, while the proposed line will reduce the distance to about one hundred kilometres. Although the railway will have to be carried over the Khazar-Meshed mountain-range, the contractors consider that its construction will offer no great difficulty. As soon as the scheme is examined it will be communicated to the Shah by the Russian Minister at Teheran.

BAPTIST DEFENCE OF INDIAN MISSIONS.

THE annual meeting of the Baptist Union commenced in Birmingham on Monday, with the assembly of about 1,100 delegates. About 4,000 persons assembled in the Town Hall in the evening, on the occasion of a public missionary meeting. Sir W. W. Hunter, who presided, remarked that India was not only the largest field of missionary labour; it was also the field in which he was convinced that the missionary cause must ultimately be lost or won. Missionary societies had lavished their resources on India. They had freely given to it their money and their men. If they have failed in India, great indeed was their failure. During the past year they had been repeatedly told that they had failed. As a matter of his own experience and knowledge he assured them that missionary efforts in India had not failed. He was solemnly convinced that the work was one of the greatest and best works going on in India at this moment; that it had produced rich results in the past, and that it was fraught with incalculable blessings in the future. According to the last census, from 1871 to 1881, the Hindoos had increased under 11 per cent., and the Mohammedans and the general population had also increased under 11 per cent., but the Christian native Protestant population of India increased 64 per cent. Not only had a native church been created, but also a native pastorate to take charge of the church. The speaker went on to argue that the methods of the missionary societies could be as effectually defended as the results of their labours. He pointed out, however, that the typical method, which had practically originated with the Baptist Missionary Society, of preaching, teaching, and scholarly investigation, was not the only one called for by the circumstances of the population of India, but the ascetic self-abnegation of some of the Christian brethren succeeded in reaching the cultured classes of the University youth in a way not previously attained. No one method alone was suitable for Indian missions. While acknowledging the great value of the predominant method which Carey, Marshman, and Ward founded, they should not too lightly condemn the methods which their fellow-Christians had seen it fit to adopt. The results of the combined methods had been that during the last thirty years the number of Christian mission stations had increased threefold in India, the number of their people had increased fivefold, the number of their communicants had increased tenfold, and the number of separate congregations had increased fifteenfold. They might, therefore, go away with the knowledge that, both in regard to the results of mission work and in regard to the methods pursued by the missions in India, the attack made on them had failed. (Applause.)

SEVERE GALE IN ENGLAND.

A GALE of great violence blew over the British Island from the south-west on Sunday, 6th instant, and the storm continued unabated throughout Monday. Shipping suffered severely, and the services of the life-boats were required in many cases to save the crews. At Holyhead the sea made a great gap in the breakwater; and the London and North-western Company's boat for Dublin, after battling with the storm for several hours, was obliged to return to Holyhead. The Manchester Ship Canal was seriously damaged. At Dublin the encampment of two regiments, temporarily quartered in the Phœnix Park, was torn up.

THE DAMAGE TO HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.

The gale swept the Irish Sea from Holyhead to the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee, doing immense damage to shipping. The wind was about west-north-west, and was accompanied by a very heavy sea and blinding storm of hail and rain. Heavy seas swept over Holyhead breakwater, while from the shore the lighthouse could scarcely be distinguished for the clouds of spray. On the sea slightly abating, it was discovered that about fifty yards of the upper portion of the breakwater had been swept away; hundreds of tons of ironwork, stone, and masonry, supposed to be sufficient to defy the fury of the fiercest gale, were carried away, and the sea swept through the gap with a noise like thunder.

WRECK OF A SHIP WITH ALL HANDS.

The gale was blowing again on Tuesday, 8th inst. The sloop Enterprise, which was being towed round from Plymouth to Liverpool by the steam-tug Liverpool, had to be abandoned during the gale, and she eventually went ashore at Aberffraw, Anglesea, and went to pieces on the rocks. The crew were dragged ashore on the life-lines. They state that when crossing Carnarvon Bay they saw a vessel founder, and they entertain no doubt that all on board were lost. Holyhead breakwater on Tuesday morning presented a sad spectacle, there being a huge rent 50 ft. long and 7 ft. broad in one part. Great coping-stones 7ft. long were caught up by the seas and washed away like pebbles. The scene in the lighthouse during the storm was awful. Mr. Owen Morris, who has been sixteen years in the Breakwater Lighthouse, says that the heavy seas caused the lighthouse to vibrate to such an extent that he expected every moment would be his last. Water came into the structure, and the furniture was washed about in all directions. It is at least fifteen years since such an awful storm was experienced on the Anglesea coast.

THE GALE IN THE IRISH SEA.

All day long on Monday (7th inst.) the lifeboat at Holyhead was engaged in rescue work, and their efforts, in the face of great danger, were crowned with signal success; the crews of some half-dozen ships being successfully rescued. The lifeboat first put out at half-past three in the morning and was still at work late in the afternoon. The London and North-western passenger steamer North Wall, Captain Roche, from Holyhead to Dublin, left the harbour, and, on getting outside, was struck by a succession of heavy seas, which completely swept her decks. Captain Roche kept his vessel's head to the gale for three hours; but, failing to get to the westward in the teeth of the wind, he had to return to Holyhead, much to the relief of the distressed passengers. Such an event as one of the railway boats having to put back is almost unprecedented. Captain Roche states he never before experienced such a heavy gale or heavier seas between Holyhead and Dublin; he only gave up the struggle when he found it almost impossible to cross the Channel. He got alongside the wharf at 10 A.M., having been out four and a half hours. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of Captain Roche and the officers.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL WORKS INJURED.

The portion of the Manchester Ship Canal, extending from Eastham to Ince Lighthouse, about six miles, includes several points where portions of the foreshore of the Mersey are covered by ordinary tides, and these positions are in process of being cut off from the river by new embankments. On Monday the heavy sea beat with tremendous force against the embankments. Immediately to the westward of the old Ince Lighthouse the canal takes in the first portion of the river-bed, and from this point, for fully a mile down to where the Gowy River is being taken by means of a syphon under the canal, the havoc caused is almost continuous. At two or three points the water has effected a breach in the outer embankments and flooded the cuttings inside. Further up fifty yards of railway were torn up. A little further still a deep cutting, about 100 yards long, has been completely flooded. Two steam excavators in it are now standing in about fifteen to twenty feet of water. The Eastham embankment escaped uninjured by the furious seas.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.

Considering the great violence of the gale, the number of injuries to persons reported is very small. At Buxton the force of the wind was so great that a lady visitor was lifted from her feet, and her head was severely injured by being dashed against the pavement. At Leeds several persons were blown off their feet, thrown to the ground, and injured. It was necessary to remove some of the injured to the infirmary. In York-street a house was partly blown down and a woman injured. A steward in the service of Colonel Tottenham, of Ballycurry, county Wicklow, was killed by the fall of a tree during the storm. At Kingstown a stack of chimneys in Clarinda Park fell through the roof of an adjoining house, and went through the first and second floors. A gentleman sleeping in an upper room was carried through to a lower floor, but escaped without injury. At Bradford four cottages in Foundry-street were crushed by the fall of an adjoining warehouse which had previously been damaged by fire. Only three people were in the cottages at the time, and they fortunately escaped with comparatively slight injuries At Blackpool, Lancashire, a cab was lifted bodily up by the wind, upset and smashed; the horse escaped, but the driver was cut. Several accidents of a not very serious character are reported from Liverpool. In various towns in England and Ireland unfinished buildings have been blown down. The damage to the crops in the north of Ireland is also very great. Some two hundred trees in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, were uprooted. The scene caused by the blowing down of several of the tents forming part of the military encampment in the Park was indescribable. In so dilapidated a condition was the encampment left that both regiments were obliged to eat their dinners on the grass, saturated as it was with rain.

LOSS OF A BARQUE AND ALL HANDS.

News of the most serious disaster caused by the gale is contained in the following telegram from Lloyd's agent at Valencia (Ireland):—"A vessel was lost in Dingle Bay with all hands, on Monday night (7th inst.). Name *Talicka* (? *Zaleika*), believed barque 1,000 tons. Letter found from J. Mulholland, Belfast."

A BRITISH WAR-SHIP FIRED ON.

LETTERS have been received from the Mediterranean Squadron at Port Moudros, Lemnos Island, dated the 27th ult. They state that the gun vessel Landrail, Commander Duke Crofton, which had just arrived there from the Dardanelles, with mails for the squadron, reported that she had been fired upon from the forts near Chanak, for attempting to go on to that place, instead of anchoring just below the forts, as vessels not provided with the necessary firman for passing through the Dardanelles are supposed to do. No damage was, however, done to the ship, and since then, when carrying the mails she has been careful not to transgress the rules. From the same source it is stated that an officious sergeant of police at Port Moudros, who had taken too much liquor, drew his sword on some officers belonging to Her Majesty's ships Dreadnought and Phaeton, and, having driven them into the guard-house, locked them up. They were released after a short detention, and reported the occurrence to Captain Drummond, the senior officer. Captain Drummond at once communicated with the Turkish authorities at Kastro, the principal town on the island, with the result that the Governor came over to investigate the matter, and sentenced the offender to fifteen years' penal servitude.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London England

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INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 11.

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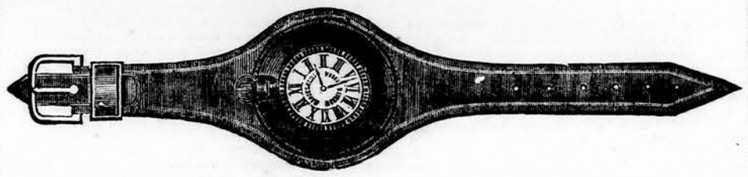

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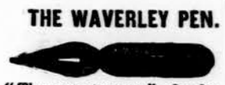

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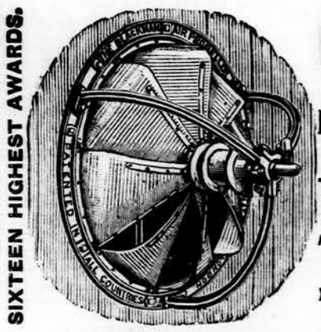

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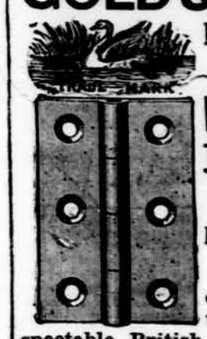

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